REGISTERED No. [illegible]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,773.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy...... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on SATURDAY, the 24th March 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander J. L. Shiell, on FRIDAY, the 23rd March, 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 865 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. L. Shiell, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd March 1877, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 27th March, 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st May 1877.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 20th May 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMER PEMBROKE,
2,411 Ton, 400 Horse-power,
To Sail about the end of April.

THIS Splendid Steamer fitted with every comfort and convenience, offers a favourable opportunity for intending passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500
Do. SUEZ	350

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at Moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 16th March 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer CASTORE, 2,700 Tons, and 250 H.P., Captain G. Marussig, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 21st March 1877.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	" 320	" 255	" 131 0
To Suez	" 300	" 240	" 122 8
To Aden	" 170	" 150	" 66 0

This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates:—

S.S. POLLUCE, 2,700 Tons, 250 H.P., on the 10th April 1877
S.S. ETTORE, 3,800 do. 400 do. do. 10th May "

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

2, Bombay Green, 1st March 1877.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. TUSCANY, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO by S.S. VORTIGERN are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and that she will discharge in the Sassoon Dock. Consignees are REQUESTED to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS to our Office for inspection and signature.

No Claim for Damage or Short Delivery will be paid unless [illegible]sed by the Captain before the departure of the vessel.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners S.S. Vortigern,

[illegible]bay, 20th March 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
S.	MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th Mar.
—	PERA	2119	450	Geo. Hyde	2nd April.
S.	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	9th do.
—	SIAM	3000	500	N. W. Hazelwood	16th do.
S.	MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd do.
—	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S.	ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
—	THIBET	2593	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
S.	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd April 1877, at 3 P. M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. ZAMBESI, (2,431 Tons and 370 H. P.), Captain A. Symons, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th March 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports calling at Galle),

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.		
TANJORE	2263	450	Capt J. Orman	31st March at 3 P. M
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	Capt W. Barratt	28th April at 3 P. M
BANGALORE	2063	500	Capt G.N. Hector	14th May at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th March 1877.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

S. S. PETERSBURG, about 2,000 Tons, Register, Captain Barnetson, will sail early next month.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, Captain Tregarthen, will sail on the 4th April. This steamer is already full but she will be followed by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
Captain JAMES SHAW,
On the 21st April, and by the
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
Captain KENNETH HORE,
On the 19th May.

For passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & COMPANY,
or to
KING, KING & Co.

Bombay, 17th March 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND MALTA.

THE S. S. TUSCANY will sail on SATURDAY, the 31st inst., positively.

She has very comfortable accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st March 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S.S. EUROPA, Capt. Harris, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 18th April. She will be followed by the—

S. S. ITALIA,

2,245 Tons Register and 424 H.P. nominal, on the 2nd May, and by the—

S. S. INDIA,

2,289 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal, on the 23rd May, and by the—

S. S. MACEDONIA,

2,272 Tons Register, 486 H.P. nominal, on the 6th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES	Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 800

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st March 1877.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer SUMATRA, Captain Cabdara, arrived in Harbour on the 21st instant, are hereby REQUESTED to SEND BILLS of LADING for countersignature and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 9, Hummum Street, without delay.

All Claims for Short Delivery, &c. must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

LOST, at Bombay, on the 9th instant, a HAND PORTMANTEAU DRESSING CASE, with a coloured canvas cover marked with initials E. B. J. A REWARD of Rs. 100 will be paid on its recovery uninjured. Apply to J. F. SCHENCK, Tramway Company's Office.

Bombay, 20th March 1877.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW on Bellasis Road, lately vacated by Mrs. Harrison. Rent Rs. 130. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

JUST RECEIVED.

Windsor and Newton's Water Colour Boxes of Sizes.
" " Crayon Papers.
" " Painted Crayon Boxes.
" " Crayon Holders.
" " Solid Sketch Blocks and Books.
" " Drawing Boards and Easels.
" " Different Guide Books for Painter.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

SUPARI
TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Cash.
Per Pot ......Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FRENCH KID GLOVES.

THE following just landed:—

LADIES.

	Rs. a.
White Straw, Lavender Drabs, all shades	2 12
Riding Gauntletts, Gold Tan, new shape	3 0

GENTS.

	Rs. a.
White Lavender, and all shades of Drab	3 0
Military Doe, very thin	4 12
Gold Cheovette, for Riding or Driving	4 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

WASHING CLOTHING
FOR THE HOT SEASON.

	Rs. a.
White Drill Suits made from the very Best Cotton Drill	15 0
Flemish Linen Suits, equal in appearance to China Silk	15 0
The material by the yard	1 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO NIGHT, THURSDAY, 22nd MARCH.

CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA,
THE CELEBRATED PIANIST,
AND
THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

ON WHICH OCCASION WILL BE PRODUCED
VERDI'S OPERA
IL TROVATORE,
IN FOUR ACTS.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

MANRICO	Mr. H. Vernon.
COUNT DI LUNA	" A. Plumpton.
FERRANDO	" J. Rollings.
RUIZ	" G. Fendon.
AZUCENA	Mrs. H. Vernon.
LEONORA	Miss ELCIA MAY.

SOLDIERS, GYPSIES, &c.

Between the First and Second Acts

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

WILL PERFORM

HOME, SWEET HOME .... THALBERG.

And between the Second and Third Acts

LLANBERIS .... RONVILLE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 3
Gallery	" 2	Pit	" 1

Family Tickets admitting Three to the Dress Circle...Rs. 10

Doors open at 8-30; Commence at 9.

Box Office open at SOUNDY and Co., where Plan may be seen and Seats secured.

Notice.—The Tramway Cars will run to and from Byculla on the Nights of Performance.

☞ SECURE YOUR SEATS EARLY! ☜

THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—WANTED, a competent MILLWRIGHT and ENGINEER for the Mills at Coorla. Free quarters and liberal salary. Apply immediately to the Undersigned.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

MUNCHERSHA BAJONJI,
Secretary.

Bombay, 21st March 1877.

DR. KAVANAGH'S LAW CLASSES.
HOURS OF ATTENDANCE.

FOR THE HIGH COURT PLEADERS' EXAMINATIONS:—
Morning, from 9 A. M. to 12 A. M.
Afternoon, from 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

FOR THE DISTRICT PLEADERS' EXAMINATIONS:—
Morning, from 7-3 A. M. to 9 A. M.
Evening, from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M.

Dr. KAVANAGH is forming classes for the B.A. and LL.B. Examinations.

Forbes Street, 21st March 1877.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned up to 4 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, for the execution of ORDINARY MONSOON REPAIRS to the PUBLIC BUILDINGS and for supplying ROAD METAL and SANDSTONE at the Presidency for the season 1877-78.

Office Rates for the various items of Repairs can be seen and other particulars learnt on application to the Undersigned during office hours.

Tenders should be accompanied with a deposit of 2½ per cent.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

F. W. STEVENS, C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 21st March 1877.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of RUPEES (70) SEVENTY per share for the half year ending 31st December 1876 will be PAID on and after THURSDAY next, the 22nd March instant, between the hours of 12 and 3 P.M. at the Company's Office, No. 2, Church Lane, Fort, to those Shareholders who are on the Register on the 17th March 1877 on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 19th, to SATURDAY, the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 21st March 1877.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—
HIGH COURT.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 145 of 1875.

GOPALGHIR JAIRAMGIR, of Bombay, Hindoo Administrator, with the will annexed of the late JAIRAMGIR DAVIGIR, residing at Walkeshwar, without the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

vs.

SUNTOOSGIR JAIRAMGIR, CRUSHNABAI, Kept-mistress of the late JAIRAMGIR DAVIGIR, and MUDDONGIR JAIRAMGIR, all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing in Walkeshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay aforesaid ...Defendants.

and Suit No. 151 of 1875.

MUDDONGIR JAIRAMGIR, BALLGIR JAIRAMGIR and CRUSHNABAI, all Hindoo Inhabitants, residing in Mutt, at Malabar Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay, the first two being sons of and the third being the widow of one JAIRAMGIR DAVIGIR, deceased, a Hindoo Gosai ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

GOPALGHIR JAIRAMGIR, Hindoo Inhabitant, also residing in Mutt, at Malabar Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay, and a chela or disciple of the said JAIRAMGIR DAVIGIR and administrator with the will annexed of the said JAIRAMGIR DAVIGIR ....Defendant.

Whereas by an order made in the above suit on the 11th day of January 1877 it was ordered that the Judge's Summons, dated 25th November 1876, calling upon GOPALGHIR JAIRAMGIR to show cause why he should not pay the sum of Rupees One Thousand Six Hundred and Twenty-eight Annas Eleven should be made absolute with costs. And whereas by a Prohibitory Order, dated the 1st day of March 1877, and issued in pursuance of the order of the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, dated the 23rd day of February 1877, the following lands and premises were attached, namely: All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Duncan Road, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 144, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Jumnadass Maneckchund, on or towards the South by the property of Esmail Khundwani, on or towards the West by the Duncan Road, and on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage, and which said house was and is at present in the occupation of Cowasjee Jewanjee Daroowalla, towards the satisfaction of the said order.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on SATURDAY, the 28th day of April 1877, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon (under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of Immoveable Property, issued on the 12th day of March 1877 in the above suits) will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises the above-mentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said order.

The sale will extend to the Right, Title, and Interest of the Plaintiff in the first suit and Defendant in the 2nd suit only in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 21st March 1877.

Messrs. MOOLJEE and BOMONJEE,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff in the first suit and the Defendant in the 2nd suit.

GOPAL NARAYEN & Co.

NEW BOOKS—REDUCED PRICES.

	Rs.	a.
Chamber's Miscellany, 10 vols	10	0
" Information for the People, 2 vols	8	0
" Papers for the People, 6 vols	9	0
" Encyclopædia of English Literature, 2 vols	8	0
The Victoria Falls of the Zambesi, by N. Danvers, with Illustrations and Maps	12	0
Sketches and Specimens of Medieval Architecture from France and Italy	20	0
Prof Ferrier's Lectures on Philosophy, edited by Sir A. Grant, LL.D., 2 vols	12	8
Half Hours with the Best Authors, 2 vols., by Ch. Knight	5	8
Half Hours with the Best Letter-writers, by Ch. Knight	2	12
Wonderful Things of All Nations, 2 vols	2	8
The Adventures of Baron Munchausen, with Plates	2	12
The Tichborne Trial	1	0
Smile's Character	3	0
" Self Help	3	0
Oriental Penmanship; by D. Forbes	4	0
Walks Abroad and Evenings at Home	1	12
Sale's Koran	4	4
Extraordinary Men, their Boyhood and Early Life	2	0
" Women, Girlhood and Early Life	2	0
Irving's Life and Letters, 2 vols	3	8
Burke's Works, 6 vols	10	8
" Speeches, 2 vols	3	8
Junius, his Life and Letters, 2 vols	3	8
Boy's Holiday Book	3	0
" Handibook of Natural History	2	12
Little Boys' Own Book	2	0
Girls' Own Book	3	0
Mill's Autobiography	3	12
Addison's Works, 6 vols	10	8
Rankine's Civil Engineering	8	0
Dictionary of Useful Knowledge, 2 vols	5	0
Pepy's Diary and Correspondence, by J. Timbs	1	12
Dodd's Beauties of Shakespear	1	12

GOPAL NARAYEN & Co.

No. 8, Kalbadavie Road, Bombay.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a set of SECOND-HAND ENGLISH DOUBLE HARNESS, in good order. For Price, &c., apply at this Office.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER temporarily, Native or Eurasian. Terms liberal. Apply by letter to "D.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED TWO MARINE ENGINEERS. Apply to [illegible] SHEPHERD, Borah Bazaar Street, 21st March [illegible]

FOR [illegible] STRONG ENGLISH DOG-CART, [illegible] PACE-TROTTING GALLOWAY and HARNESS complete. Apply to [illegible]SSAI, Forbes Street.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments of the Brand received from that Firm during the past five years have, by their unequalled qualities, gained for it the leading position in this and the other Presidencies of India.

Per Doz. Quarts, Cash	Rs. 6 0
Do. Pints, do.	" 4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONE WARES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, solicit attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of the above WARES, imported direct from leading Manufacturers.

TABLE GLASS WARE,
Of first-rate Material and Workmanship.
Complete Sets for 12 persons from Rs. 130 to Rs. 300.
In various Patterns for Daily Service, and a variety of beautiful Designs for Extra use.

VASES, CENTRE-PIECES, FLOWER TROUGHS AND TUBES.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,
Of Richly-painted Porcelain in a variety of beautiful designs,
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.
Of Porcelain, with Gold Border and Line, with or without Flower,
From Rs. 50.
Of Best Stone China, with Blue, Green, Pink or Maroon Bands and Lines,
From Rs. 40.
Of Best Staffordshire Stoneware,
From Rs. 25.

CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, BRACKETS, TABLE AND OTHER LAMPS.
For Kerosine, Candles, and Oil.

DINNER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Opaque Porcelain,
In a variety of neat and serviceable patterns,
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 400.

DESSERT SERVICES,
Of Elegantly Painted and Gilt Porcelain,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

CHAMBER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Stone China,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 90.

WEDGEWOOD, TERRA COTTA, AND ROCKINGHAM WARES,
and a
VARIETY OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL SUNDRIES.

A DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE DRAWING-ROOM ORCHESTRINA
AND
CHURCH HARMONIUM.

FOR USE IN CHURCHES, CAMP AND ON SHIP-BOARD.

This charming Instrument can be performed upon in the usual way, and in the absence of an efficient player Barrels can be used, and Music produced with charming effect.

No. 1, height 31 inches, length 23½ inches, depth 14½ inches, 3 Octaves, 2 Stops, with one Barrel, complete	Rs. 300 0
No. 2, height 34 inches, length 29½ inches, depth 15½ inches, 3¾ Octaves, 2 Stops, with one Barrel, complete	" 400 0
No. 3, height 41 inches, length 34½ inches, depth 23 inches, 3¾ Octaves, 8 Stops, with one Barrel, complete	" 650 0
"EXTRA BARRELS" Consisting of same, Operatic and other Music for No. 1	" 40 0
"EXTRA BARRELS" do. do. do. for Nos 2 and 3	" 55 0
"INDIAN AIR": S. ROSE and Co. have always in Stock a large assortment of Orchestrina Barrels, each containing 6 Indian Airs. Each Barrel	" 60 0

"HYMNS ANCIENT AND MODERN": S. ROSE and Co. have at great expense prepared a number of Orchestrina Barrels, with Tunes suitable for Church and School.

The List of the Tunes will be sent upon application.

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.

S. ROSE & Co.'s English treble Solo Concertina, double action.

With 48 compass Keys, G O, 3 Octaves and 3 Notes.

No. 1.—Rosewood Instrument in Mahogany	Rs. 85 0
No. 2.—Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed, (i.e. surrounded with cloth to prevent ratttling), in Rosewood box, an excellent Instrument	" 100 0

"THE CHRISTY MINISTREL"
Treble English Concertinas.

In Mahogany, with full compass of 34 notes, of excellent tone and finish, specially made for S. ROSE & Co. .... Each " 65 0

THE PEDAL SERAPHINA ANGELICA,
OR
Miniature Harmonium,

Of polished Blackwood, with gilded Candle-holders, 2 foot blowers, 4 Octaves, 3 Stops, complete in Blackwood. Travelling case. Size of Travelling case—length 2 feet 6 inches; width, 1 foot 5 inches; Depth, 1 foot 2 inches.

Nett Cash, with order .... each Rs. 200 0

For beauty of tone this Instrument is unsurpassed.

THE MANUAL SERAPHINA
OR
Harmoniflute,

Similiar to the SERAPHINA ANGELICA, of richly polished blackwood, in blackwood travelling box.

The Harmoniflute is a rich-toned little instrument, and can be played upon like an Harmonium, or it can be placed on the table: its portability and its keeping in *perfect tune and in good order* are not the least of its recommendations, and it is specially suitable for accompanying the voice.

3½ Octaves, two stops, Length, 1 feet 11 inches; Width, 9 inches; Depth, 10 inches	Rs. 85 0
3 Octaves, one Stop. Length 1 feet 8 inches; breadth, 9 inches; Depth, 10 inches	each Rs. 60 0

☞ NOTE NEW ADDRESS.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

POLO JERSEYS, POLO JERSEYS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just Landed a large supply of the above in all sizes:—

WHITE .. .. }
LIGHT BLUE .. .. }
BLUE and WHITE STRIPED .. .. .. } Rs. 6-8 Each.
SCARLET .. .. }
SCARLET and WHITE STRIPED .. .. }

LESS TEN PER CENT. PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, SILK-MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.

HAS JUST RECEIVED a splendid assortment of "New Goods" for the Season, a few of which are mentioned below.

Paris Bonnets.
Paris Hats, Trimmed.
Rink Hats.
Gainsborough Hats.
Feathers and Flowers, in great variety.
Rich Silks, Satins, Gauzes.
Parasols and Fans.
The new Rink Collar and Cuffs.

Rich Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ball Dresses in every material and newest Colours.
The New Lace Fischu.
Infants' Hoods and Cloaks.
Fancy Solitaires and Sleeve Links for Ladies.
Fancy Velvet side Pockets.
Fancy Neck Ties.

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—2, 3 and 4 Buttoned.
Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PAINTS FOR HOT CLIMATES.

SILICATE PAINT (in all colours) possesses the following great advantages over Lead Paint:—

DOES NOT BLISTER,
NEARLY DOUBLE BULK,
GREATER COVERING POWER,
HAS NO CHEMICAL ACTION ON METALS,
IS NON-POISONOUS,
WILL STAND AN EXTREME OF HEAT which would destroy White Lead.

SILICATE WHITE is the only Paint that will stand the action of sulphuretted Hydrogen and other Gases without tarnishing, and retain its colour under all conditions.

Recommended by the Social Science Congress. See *Times*, *Architect*, and *Builder.*

Full Particulars, Price Lists, Pattern Cards and Testimonials on application to W. NICOL & Co. Bombay; F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta; ASPINWALL & Co., Madras; LAW, BROWN & Co., Colombo; TODD, FINDLAY & Co., Rangoon; FLEMING & Co., Kurrachee; or to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

DRESS MATERIALS.

BLACK GROS ROYAL.
A rich corded silk for very deep mourning,
22 inches wide ....Rs. 6 8 per yd.

BLACK GROS GRAIN.
A dull silk, specially adapted for mourning,
24 inches wide......Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 5-8 per yd.

BLACK MORIE ANTIQUE,
32 inches wide, 10 yards to Dress ....Rs. 65.

VELVETS.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS,
From ....Rs. 7 to Rs. 22-8 per yd.

BLACK PARAMATTA,
46 inches wide ...from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4-8 per yd.

BLACK NORWICH TWILLS,
45 inches wide ....Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-8 per yd.

BLACK FRENCH MERINO,
45 inches wide........Rs. 2 to Rs. 4-8 per yd.

BLACK CRAPE CLOTHS,
42 inches wide ......Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-8 per yd.

BLACK SATIN CLOTHS,
32 inches wide ......Re. 1-12 to Rs. 2-8 per yd.

BLACK WOOL SERGES,
FOR TRAVELLING DRESSES.
32 inches wide ....Rs. 2 per yd.

BLACK MATELLASSE.
A new material of very light texture suitable for Polonaises and Tunics,
24 inches wide........Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per yd.

BLACK SILK GRENADINE,
21 inches wide ....Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per yd.

BLACK WOOL GRENADINE,
24 inches wide ....Re. 1 to Re. 1-12 per yd.

BLACK LLAMA,
FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR,
21 inches wide ....Re. 1 per yd.

GREY HOMESPUNS,
FOR TRAVELLING COSTUMES.
30 inches wide ....Re. 1-8 per yd.

CRAPES.

THE NEW ALBERT CRAPE,
BOTH SIDES ALIKE,
From ....Rs. 2 to Rs. 5-8 per yd.

The above is peculiarly adapted for wear in India, the colour being permanent, and does not turn rusty from exposure to the sun.

BLACK SATTEEN CAMBRICS,
FOR MORNING WRAPS.
32 inches wide ....Re. 1 per yd.

BLACK CAMBRICS,
32 inches wide ....Re. 1 per yd.

BLACK BATISTE,
32 inches wide ....Re. 1 per yd.

BLACK & WHITE PRINTED CAMBRICS,
32 inches wide ....As. 12 to Re. 1-4 per yd.

BLACK MUSLINS,
Also Black and White Printed Muslins,
32 inches wide........Re. 1 to Re. 1-4 per yd.

MOURNING TRIMMINGS.

CRAPE TRIMMINGS.
BLACK SILK TRIMMINGS.
BLACK SILK FRINGE.
in every width.
BLACK RIBBON VELVETS.

BLACK KID GLOVES.

ROCHATS,
Rs. 3 8 per pair.

VINONS,
Rs. 3 per pair.

MOURNING ORDERS
Entrusted to our care will receive our prompt and best attention.

WATSON & CO.,
22 & 23, Rampart Row,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE HENRY MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to this Fund are requested to PAY the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS AT ONCE into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Honorary Secretaries.

J. M. MACLEAN,
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, } Hon. Secs.
RUGHUNATH NARAYEN KHOTE,

THE Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for Messrs. ATTENBOROUGH and BLACKBURN, Makers of Rotary and Circular Hosiery Machinery, and are prepared to give ESTIMATES for the same.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.

Bombay, 14th March 1877.

NOTICE.—A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., to discuss THE NEW BOMBAY COTTON FRAUDS BILL as passed on the 3rd March 1877; and to pass such Resolutions as may be deemed expedient.

By Order of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 15th March 1877.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Most comfortable PHAETONS at Rs. 35, and non-surpassable TONGAS at Rs. 20, can be had at a moment's notice from

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE,
Proprietor of Stage Carriages.

Main Street, Poona, 1st March 1877.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

J. J. L. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
From the Dental Hospital, London,
7, RAMPART ROW.

N. B.—Charges strictl moderate.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractors' Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

SURAT CITY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.—WANTED, a SECRETARY for the Surat City Municipality, Salary Rs. 350 per mensem, with periodical increase up to Rs. 500. A fair knowledge of Engineering is indispensable. He will be required to give his whole time to the duties and to furnish Security. No person not having a competent knowledge of the Native language need apply. Applications with certificates and full information as to previous employment, to be addressed to the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Municipality, Surat.

Applications will be received up to 31st instant.

C. R. HEYNE,
Acting Secretary Surat City Municipality.

Surat City Municipality's Office, 19th March 1877.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL,
LOVE LANE, BYCULLA.

VISITOR.—The Right Reverend the LORD BISHOP of BOMBAY.

THE COMMITTEE have much pleasure in announcing that the SCHOOL is now in THOROUGH WORKING ORDER, under the care of Mr. and Mrs. A. CLARKE HOUSTON, by whom Boarders (*Boys and Girls*) are received, and from whom Prospectuses may be obtained.

TEA DEPOT.
32 Meadow Street, Fort.

A. S. REUBEN (formerly at Messrs. MORTON and Co., Tea Merchants) begs to announce that he has OPENED the above establishment for the sale of Kangra Valley, Neilgherry, and China Teas, Real Mocha Coffee, Shahjeehanpur Sugar in bags of 10 lbs. each, Cheroots, Cheroot holders, China Curios and ware, Lady's and Gentleman's best Morocco Leather Courier Bags, Price's Spurm Candles nett 1 lb. Bundle, best Scented Soap, &c., and respectfully invites the attention of the public to their superior quality and moderate price.

Orders from up-country punctually attended to.

Full Price Lists on application.

A. S. REUBEN.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's premises, Fort, Armenian Lane, No. 4, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Annual Accounts duly audited for the year ending 31st December 1876 and to consider the declaration of a Dividend.

2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those retiring from Office, who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THIS DAY until WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

KNOOP & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Treacher's Building, 19th March 1877.

PURSUANT to an Order of the High Court of Justice Chancery Division, made in the Matter of the ESTATE of PAUL EDWARD BENDIR, Deceased, "Figgess v. Wilson." The creditors of Paul Edward Bendir, formerly of Bombay, in the Empire of India, then of No. 4, Saint James's-place, and of Shepperton, both in the county of Middlesex, 51, Old Broad-street, in the City of London, and late of No. 4, Saint Alban's-place, Waterloo-place, Saint James's, in the said county, East India Merchant, deceased (who died on or about the 3rd day of May, 1873), are on or before the 30th day of June, 1877, to send by post, prepaid, to Frederick Bradley, of No. 75, Mark-lane, in the City of London, England, the solicitor for the defendant, the administrator (with the will annexed) of the deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Vice-Chancellor Sir James Bacon, at Chambers, situated No. 11, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, on Friday, the 13th day of July, 1877, at 12 o'clock at noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Dated this 22nd day of January, 1877.

JOSHUA BIRD ALLEN, Chief Clerk.

FREDERICK BRADLEY, 75, Mark-lane, London, E.C., England, Solicitor for the Plaintiff.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a good second-hand 6 Horse Power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE by CLAYTON and SHUTTLEWORTH. Apply to Messrs. ALSTONS & Co., Mangalore.

20th February, 1877.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, in the Workshops of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT at North Trimulgherry:—

(1.) A 20 H. P. Portable Steam Engine, with double Cylinders, by Clayton, Shuttleworth & Co., Lincoln.

(2.) A second-hand 12 H. P. Engine, with double Cylinders by Clayton, Shuttleworth & Co., Lincoln, [illegible] fitted to take Saws.

(3.) A large Circular Rack Saw Bench (s[illegible] of 48 inches diameter) by A. Ransome & Co., Chelsea, London.

(4.) A large Planing, Surfacing and Squa[illegible]ing Machine, by A. Ransome & Co., Chelsea, London.

(5.) A 10 H. P. Traction Engine, with 4 Wag[illegible]ns, by Oveling and Porter, of Rochester.

For particulars apply to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Trimulgherry Construction Division, Bolarum, Decca[illegible].

JUST PUBLISHED—Rs. 2-8, Cloth binding.

WET-DAY REMINISCENCES,
BY
SOLWIN.

Douglas Stapenhil.
Faded Away.
Croppy in Search of a Wife.
A Genteel Tragedy.

and Eight other Indian Stories written during the late S. W. Monsoon.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

TO BE LET, a handsome furnished large Commodious HOUSE, situated at Cumballa Hill, containing 5 Bed-rooms, with Bath-rooms, &c., from 15th April to the end of November 1877. Rent moderate. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE, a handsome SOCIABLE LANDAU, hung on C. Springs, Long Acre built, with pair of fast-trotting well-matched Silver Grey Australian Horses, and a set of Plated Mounted Harness, property of a Gentleman leaving the country. The Turn-out to be seen at Malabar Hill Hotel, Breach Candy, or apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Brown Waler Gelding, 6 years, 15-3 high, a splendid mover in harness and makes a good dog-cart horse, Rs. 800.

A pair of Arabs, Grey and Chesnut, one 7 years and the other aged, 14-2 high, both stylish movers in harness and one a perfect lady's horse, Rs. 800.

A thorough-bred Waler Gelding, 8 years, 15-2 high, a grand mover under saddle and would make a good cross-country horse, Rs. 600.

A pair of Waler Mares, 15-2 high, very steady in double harness, with a set of second-hand double harness, Rs. 700.

A handsome Iron Grey Arab Galloway, 5 years, 14 hands, strong and fast, Rs. 700.

A Bay Arab Galloway, 4 years, 13-3½ high, strong and compactly built, up to 13 stone, Rs. 500.

A handsome high-caste Chesnut Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, is a perfectly broken Infantry and Artillery Charger, Rs. 600.

A Flea-bitten Grey Arab, 8 years old, 14-1 high, up to 12 stone with easy paces and makes a good Lady's horse, Rs. 400.

A Bay Country-bred Gelding, 5 years, 14-3 high, up to weight, pleasant saddle horse and is very stylish in harness, Rs. 550.

A dark Chesnut Arab, 8 years, 14-1½ high, compactly built, quiet in harness, and makes a good Brougham horse, Rs. 300.

A powerful Waler Gelding, 7 years, 16-2 high, quiet and showy in harness, Rs 600.

A Chestnut Country-bred, 4 years, 15 hands, goes well in harness, Rs. 400.

A well-bred Bay Arab Galloway, aged, 14 hands, has been ridden for the last 2 years by a lady, Rs. 300.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 10th March 1877.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 21st March 1877.

The political telegrams published this morning are not quite so pacific in tone as yesterday's advices, and are evidently so considered on the London Stock Exchange, Consols having receded from 96¼ to 96⅛, and French Rentes from 108½ to 108¼. This slight reaction may come to nothing, but it is sufficient to show how uncertain the whole position is as yet and how guarded we should be about drawing conclusions from the daily fluctuations of opinion.

Cotton in Liverpool, according to Reuter, opened unchanged and closed steady, sales 8,000 bales at unchanged prices. Private telegrams however, are, as usual, less favourable, the general report being dull or weak. Piece Goods in Manchester are flat with a decline of 1½d. per piece in 7 lbs. 39 inch Grey Shirtings, 3d. per piece in 8½ lbs., and ⅛d. per lb. in 40s. Mule Twist. This is, of course, mainly due to the decline in Silver, and until a change takes place in this respect, and stocks in Liverpool get into more workable compass, we cannot look for improving markets. The American receipts continue small, but, on the other hand, our shipments are much more liberal than was previously looked for, so that the respective influences probably balance each other.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York quote, ready Mid. Uplands at 11⅞ cents., a decline of ⅛; June shipment at 11 9/16 cents, a decline of ¼ cent per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1877.		1876.	1875
	This week.	Last week.		
Tuesday's Receipts	5,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Four days' do.	16,000	25,000	30,000	24,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,668,000	......	3,662,000	3,119,000

At the East India Wool Sales in Liverpool, which opened yesterday, 12,000 bales were offered. Prices are 7 per cent lower. The London General Produce Markets are unaltered in every respect.

Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter at 53¼d per oz., but private messages give 53d., equivalent to about 1s. 8 5/16d. per rupee. Even at this there are reported to be large supplies offering with few buyers—a curious commentary on the reports of two months ago when the advices were all to the effect that Silver was becoming scarce, and that there would scarcely be sufficient to meet the American demand. This last turn in the position ought to be sufficient to put an end to all such reports for some time to come, and enable people to see that it is Indian Exchange which rules the value of Silver and not the reverse as the majority of Home writers would have us believe.

Sterling Exchange to-day opened, with continued weakness, at a decline of 1-16d. from yesterday's closing quotations, but during the day firmer advices from Calcutta came in, and buyers at the same time being anxious apparently to suspend further operations until they have news about to-day's biddings for Council drafts, the market closes firm, having recovered to yesterday's level. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand......... 1s. 8 7-16d. per Rupee

Do. 6 months' sight .. 1s. 8⅝d. „

Credits, 3 „ „ ... 1s. 8⅜d. „

Documents 3 „ „ ... 1s. 8 13-16d. „

On Calcutta the demand rate has receded to par to 1-16 discount. In 60 days' sight we have not heard of any business and the quotation is accordingly still 1½ per cent. discount nominal.

Government Paper is somewhat irregular. A firmer feeling is reported at the close but it is quite of a nominal character; as although, for instance Fours are quoted at Rs. 94½, large amounts have been offered at Rs. 97½. For Fours and a-half we quote Rs. 97½; Fives and-a-half, Rs. 101 to ½.

Shares have been extremely quiet to-day with the one exception of Spinning and Weaving Co.'s For these there has been an active demand at a further general advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. In other companies there is no movement to notice.

Cotton is extremely quiet and only a small business has been done to-day. In some instances sellers have shown a disposition to accept a reduction of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but even this has not led to business of importance.

Freights by steamer are very quiet at £-2-6 per ton for Liverpool with more of a downward than an upward tendency. By sail, however, there is an active demand at hardening rates, £ 2-1-3 having been paidly freely this afternoon.

Piece Goods, although in no better request, are a trifle firmer as regards price, the decline in Exchange having caused dealers to become less willing sellers. White Goods are, in some cases, As. 1 to As. 2 per piece higher.

SHIPPING INTELIGENCE.

The barque Itauna, 851 tons, Captain A. M. Smart, will sail to-day for Rangoon in balast.

The s. s. Mangrove, 1,375 tons, Captain G. Pearse, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

The barque Mennock, 786 tons, Captain R Murray, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a cargo of 20,877 cwts. linseed.

The barque Britomart, 599 tons, Captain R Pearce arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Cardiff (November 6th.) with a cargo of 877 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The s. s. Pehlwan, 51 tons, Captain J G. Gammon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo, and Mr. Mahomed Sher Mahomed first class, and one hundred and forty-five deck passengers.

The s. s. Stag, 1,005 tons, Captain C. Iliff, arrived in harbour yesterday from North Shields, (February 9th) via Malta, Port Said, and the Suez Canal, with a cargo, of 2,001 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

The Ship John Clark, 1,019 tons, Captain T. C. Pendleton, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Calcutta. (February 15th) with a following cargo:—616 bales jute, 12 388 bags rice, 1,047 bales gunnies, 661 bags sugar, and 229 bundles twine. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The A. H. Lloyd's Co's s. s. Castore, 1,232 tons, Captain G Marussing, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Trieste.—Dr. Tuson, Major and Mrs Brooke, three children and ayah, Miss Waterfield Mr and Mrs. Flandeks, Mr. and Mrs E G. Glazier, and Mr C. R. Hawkins. For Aden.—Thirty deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N, Co's s. s Madura, 1 266 tons, Captain J. R. Gavin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Surg Major Fitz Gerald, Mr. G. N. Soares, Capt and Mrs Daly, Surg Foss, Dr. and Mrs Finden, Mr. and A. Mclgregor, Mr. Egan, Mr Payne Dr and Mrs Doyle, Col and Mrs Selby and four Misses Selby, Mr and Mrs Graves and two children, Mr Rosario, one gentleman, four second class, and one hundred and forty-six deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Zambesi, 1,562 tons, Captain A Symons, which arrived in harbour on the 20th, instant from China, &c, brought the following cargo:—From Shanghai—2 boxes gold, 17 packages silk, and 169 packages tea. From Hongkong.—1 box gold, 7 boxes gold leaves, 3 boxes specie, 155 packages sundries, 122 packages silk, 15 packages paper, 665 packages cassia, 536 cases fire crackers, 454 packages tea 16 boxes silkpiece goods, 60 packages sugar candy, 51 boxes vermilion, 20 bags annised, 20 packages kupoo cachlee, 3 000 jars, 328 packages umbrellas, 3 cases cigars, 65 bundles matting, 166 cases preserves, 280 packages chinaware, 20 packages mats, 145 cases glass bangles, and 746 bags sugar. From Singapore.—2 boxes precious stones, 6 cases cigars, 30 packages spices, 56 packages nutmegs, 249 baskets gambier, 100 bags sago, 2 cases saffrom, 42 bags betelnuts, 2 cases tea, 88 packages benjamin, 75 packages lac, 49 pieces E. teeth, 7 packages silk. 101 slabitin 5 bags pepper, and aquantity of rattans. From Penang—1 case mace, and 1,911 bags sugar.

Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co's s. s. Sumatra, 1,382 tons, Captain G. Caloars, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, (February 24th), via Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, Aden, and the Suez Canal, with the following cargo:—From Bordeaux—13 barrels and 786 packages wine, 4097 cases brandy, 154 packagescorl s, 12 cases sundries, 12 cases oil, 11 cases peppermint, 11 cases butter, and 110 cases liquor. From Marseilles—2 cases haberdashery, 100 cases vermouth, 1 barrel wine, and 3 cases goods. From Genoa.—17 cases goods, 30 cases wine, 1 case boots, 44 packages papers, 34 cases piecegoods, 4 cases marbles, and 10 cases sulphur. From Leghorn.—141 cases marbles, 1 case W. apparel. From Naples.—50 50 cases fruit From Suez.—6 packages books. From Aden.—5 packages munjeet, 135 packages goods, 12 packages fishmaws, 1 package shells, 324 bags pumice, 25 packages coffee, 5 packages brandy. From Genoa—Col. Somerwille, Mr. and Messrs. Higham, one European nurse and one child, Mr. Stuart, Mrs. Hennessy, Mr. Williams, Mr. Apsfelder. Mr. Carraglia, Raimond. From Naples,—Mrs. Bellen and Miss. Gagor.

The Anchor Line s. s. Trinacria, 1,342 tons, Captain R. Hutchinson, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Liverpool.—Mrs. Thompson, Miss Roberts, Mrs. Kelsall, and two children, Mr. R. Alexander, Mrs. Alexander, Master Alexander, Miss Alexander, and two children with European nurse, Mrs. Huddlestone, two infants and ayah, two Misses Huddlestone, Mrs. Haswell, Mr. Beaumont, and brother, Mrs. Heatley, two Misses Heatley, Miss Bapty. Master Bapty and ayah, Mr. Moss, Mrs Moss, and infant, Mrs. Walton, and three children, Mrs. Fairburn, Mr. Rotorie, Mrs. Moss' European nurse and Mrs. Walton's European nurse and her little girl. For Naples.—Mrs. Jenning, two children and ayah, Mr. A. H. Barrow, Captain McPherson, Rev. Mr. Etherington, Mrs. Etherington and four children, Mr. D. E. McCracken, Major Huddlestone, Mr. Upcott, Major D. E. Wilkinson, Mr. Harrington, Mrs. Harrington, Mr. Gael, Mr. Robertson, Col. Dickson, and Major Firth. For Suez.—Mr. J. R. Croft and Rev. Mr. Walton.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
20	John Clark	Pendleton........	Calcutta, Feb 15.
	Britomart............	Pearce	Cardiff, Nov 5.
21	Pehlwan (s)........	Gammon	Carwar, Mar 18.
	Stag (s)..............	Iliff................	North Shields, Feb 9.
	Sumatra (s).........	Coboara..........	Genoa, Feb 24.
	Madura (s).........	Gavin..............	Calcutta, Feb 23.
	Pearl (s)............	McGregor........	Mandvie, Mar 19.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
20	Dilawar.............	Dice	Amsterdam.
	Castore (s)	Marussig	Trieste, &c.
	Mangrove (s)	Pearse	Calcutta.
	Trinacria (s).......	Hutchison ...	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Barque Itauna, Smart, to Rangoon.

Barque Mennock, Murray, to Antwerp.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.

Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Carwar.

Steamer Sumatra, to Genoa, &c.

Steamer Tuscany, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
16	John Howard (s)	Hallett	Colombo, Mar 8.
	Madras (s)	Stevenson......	Rangoon, Mar 11.
	Scotland (s)	James	London, Jan 20.
	Niger (s)	Duff	Colombo, Mar 10.
	Northbrook...........	Peirce	

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
16	C. of Manchester (s)	....	....
	Merkara (s)............	....	....
	Sibylla (s)...............	....	....
	Ellora	....	....

PASSENGERS.

Per John Howard—Mrs Hallett and child.

Per Madras—Mr A Bourillion, and Mr W Gillam.

Per Scotland—Mr and Mrs Peil and infant, Mr Steel Engineer, and Mr J Herskind.

Per Northbrook—Mrs Peirce and Miss Peirce.

Per Niger—Mr Marshall Wilson, Mr Andrew Andres, Mr John Johnson, Mr Robert Wilson, Mr G Webster, Mr F Rowman, all seamen.

DAILY IMPORTS.—March 21.

From London.

Atholl s—75 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Mirzapore s—4 cases toys, Essa Ebram.

Tythonus—165 cases matches, Volkart Brothers.

Rinaldo s—55 packages glassware, E P Mahomed.

Sumatra s—43 cases wine, Dinshaw Pestonjee and Co.

J C Stevenson s—50 cases matches, Volkart Brothers; 14 barrels whiting, Thomson and Taylor; 5 bottles quicksilver, Guismhos in Johnmahomed; 5 casks iron nails, Tyebally Abdoolally; 99 kegs iron nails, Hugh D Fisher and Co; 5 casks safety fuse, Abdoolhoosein Essoorally.

From Bordeaux.

Sumatra s—8 cases brandy, C Bounevialle and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—March 21.

For Liverpool.

County of Caithness—451 bags myrabollams, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 175 bags myrabollams, Jaitha Purshotum.

Apelles—200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.

Aldergrave—100 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co; 150 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.

Blenheim s—250 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

Khersonese—110 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.

Renown s—115 cwts dry dunger, Mooljee Jaitha and Co.

Standard s—20 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

Nellie Martin s—150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 250 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 500 bales cotton, Benn, Ashley and Co.

Rinaldo s—125 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Hurridass; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 26 cwts B horns, C N Gomes and Co.

Tuscany s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 128 cwts nuxvomica, 90 cwts wheat, and 1,005 cwts rapeseed, W and A Graham and Co.

Oriflame—350 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

For London.

Burmese s—4,410 cwts rapeseed, Wallace and Co.

J C Stevenson s—3,525 cwts rapeseed, Ewart, Latham and Co; 260 cwts B horns, Hasum Noormahomed; 175 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

Mongolia s—1,445 bags ginger and 1,566 bags sugar, P and O S N Co; 7 bales carpets, Chand Mahomedally and Co; 11 bales hides, Allarukhia Sazan; 13 bales hides, Hassum Oomer; 48 bales senna, and 145 bags coffee; P and O S N Co; 7 bales hides, Abdoolreman Ahmed; 260 cwts B horns, Hassum Noormahamed.

For Dunkirk.

Glamorganshire—180 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Bremen.

Viola—500 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

For Revel.

Ausgarians—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

For Havre.

Minerva s—120½ ctws B horns, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 387 cwt coffee, H Clason and Co; 1,487 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

Raphael—250 bales cotton, Vurudhman Poonsee and Co; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

Prince Regent—50 bales cotton, Vinay and Co; 550 bales cotton, Vinay and Co; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Centennial—1,550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

For Marseilles.

Bengal s—15,000 cwts gingellyseed, Ewart, Latham and Co; 1,950 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 390 cwts coffee, E Spinner and Co.

Persian s—65 cwts B horns, A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 100 bales cotton, H Clason and Co; 375 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers.

Sumatra s—50 bales cotton, Tyebjee and Co.

For Trieste.

Castre s—50 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

Emma Lawson s—24 casks cocoanut oil, C Rustomjee Setna: 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 50 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 15 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, E Sppiner and Co.

For Venice.

Emma Lawson s—48 casks cocoanuts oil, C Rustomjee Setna; 50 bales, cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Castore s—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2 boxes gold coins, Eduljee Wookerjee.

For Genoa.

Trinacria s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

Sumatra s—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Naples.

Persia s—600 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

For Port Said.

Nuphar s—1,000 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 17th March, 1877.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	46,333	0	0
Merchandise	1,42 867	0	0
Others Recepits	9,600	0	0
Telegraph...	749	0	0
Total Rs.........	1,99,549	0	0

Corresponding week in March 1876.

Open 430¼ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	45 867	0	0
Merchandise	1,32,536	0	0
Other Receipts	527	0	0
Telegraph	652	0	0
Total Rs......	1,79,582	0	0
Increase Rs.	19,967	0	0

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th March 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·892
Temperature of the Air..............................	79·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer..............................	73 6
Dew Point	71·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·779
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m) ...	83·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)...	73·0
General Direction of wind...NW, NNW, NNE, NE, E, WNW W, WNW, NW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours.......................	266.

HIGH COURT.—22nd March.

(Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.)

Long Causes.

865-76—Lynch and Tobin—Kevulbhoy Jaichund vs Nahalchundbhoy Nathoobhoy and others—Tyabjee and Syani.—Part heard.

578-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Lalavahoo and another vs Premjee Mooljee and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass and H and C.

188-76—Chalk—Meredith Jones vs Joseph C. Lawrence and others—Jefferson and Payne.

229-76—L Fletcher—Nameebai vs Pudma Maloo—Balcrishna and B.

660-76—M H Khan—Eliazer Escobjee Sanker vs Nenbai widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.

228-76—Prescot and Winter—A Buchanan and others vs Hajee Abdoolram Allarukia—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

413-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nujmoodeen Shaikally vs Zenaboo widow and others—Jefferson and Payne.

653-76—Balkrishna and B—Eduljee Cursetjee C vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee J—J C Cama.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Long Causes.

124-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Bai Coorbai and another vs Khimjee Sooderjee and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

543-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Ruttonsee Lalljee vs Khimjee Sooderjee and another—Remington, Hore and Langley.

482-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—Ahmed Saheb Abdool R and others vs Munjee Aba and others—Prescot and Winter and R Skepsey.

441-76—Lynch and Tobin—Cooverbai and others vs Thucker Jairam Hurry—Prescot and Winter.

642-74—Crawford and Boevey—Purbhoodass Gordhundass and others vs Kessowjee Jadowjee and another—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

619-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Lalljee Narronjee and others vs Nathoo Sooderjee and others.

586-76—Jefferson and Payne—Mithibai vs Jootha Premjee and others—Shamrao.

633-75—Mr Macfarlane—Khutizabai vs Hajee Wydina Hajee Joonus and others—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.)

Long Causes.

84-76—Shamrao P—Hurrishunker Balcrushna and others vs Crustnarao Raghoonath and others—Crawford and Boevey and Jefferson and Payne and in person—Part heard.

550-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Ghella Heerjee—Prescot and Winter.

316-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Cursondass Vullubdass vs Dyal Ruttonsey and another—Jefferson and Payne.

490-76—In person (Pauper)—Dhondee Chandroojee vs Bhinbai widow—N N Kothare.

256-76—Mr J Macfarlane—Manocklall Atmaram vs Dwarkadass Dayabhoy—Pestonjee K.—Part heard.

269-76—In person (Pauper)—Dinbai and another vs Cursetjee Hormusjee B—Prescot and Winter.

244-75—R Skepsey J J Bocario and another vs J Bocario and another—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

379-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs B Goolam Hoosein—Tyabjee and Sayani.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

Long Causes.

694-76—Lynch and Tobin—Mooljee Hunsraj vs Hajee Adam Hajee Esmail—M H Khan.

19-77—A F Turner—James Newhouse vs The New Colaba Company Ld—Prescot and Winter.

27-77—J Macfarlane—Morarjee Tulsidass vs Bhanjee Nandee and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

178-77—H Bicknell—Sett Delputbai Bhugoobhai vs Mahomed Hajee Ally—Jefferson and Payne.

722-76—Hearn and Cleveland—Cassibai vs Ladcorebai and another.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—March 16.

Tuson, Surg Major, Bengal 16th Cavalry, on furlough, from Allahabad.

March 20.

Blair, Col, Bombay 1st Lancers, on leave, from Poona.

March 21.

Selby, Col, Bengal R A, on leave, from Coonoor.

Hogge, Lieut Col, Bombay 66th Regt, from leave, from England.

Doyle, Surg Major, Madras Medl Dept, on leave, from Cochin.

FitzGerald, Surg Major, Madras Medl Dept, on duty, from Cannanore.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 21st March 1877.

The C-in-C, is pleased to make the following appointments:—

16th Regt N I—Lt Col A P C [illegible]esshyre second in Command 4th Rifles, to officiate as Commander vice Col Cahusac, proceeding on furlough.

17th Regt N I—Lt Col A G Plomer, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant, vice Col Pottron proceeding on leave.

26th Regt N I—Lt Col J Harpur, S C, to officiate as second in Command, vice Col Miles, Offg Commander.

30th Regt N I—Lt J F C Thatcher, 33rd Foot, a candidate for the S C, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

With reference to G G O No. 191. 10th March, Actg Depy Surg Genl Moore, is posted to the Presidency Division.

Vet-surg W B Spooner, 4th Bgde R A, is appointed to do duty with the R A at Ahmednuggur, and is directed to join, under clause V I, para 160, Part II, Transport Regulations.

The undermentioned Medical Officers are appointed to do duty with troops proceeding to England in H M's Indian Troopship Serapis on the 27th inst:—

Surgn-Majs W Maquean, M D, J Davis, G N Irvine, and W Creek; Surgns E Towused, A W Rocke, W J Charlton and H W Joynt.

With reference to G O C No 90 of 13th inst. Surg Maj W L Farmer, is placed on general duty Presidency Circle, Surg H W B Boyd, is transferred from general duty, Bombay, to general duty Poona, travelling expeditiously by rail at the public expense.

The following order is confirmed:—

Sappers and Miners—Regtl Order, dated 10th March 1877, appointing Lt T R Henn, R E, Offg Adjt and Supdt of Instruction to officiate as Qr Mr, Interpreter and Supdt of Park and Train; Lt W Coles, R E, Offg doing duty officer to officiate as Adjt and Supdt of instruction; and Capt F S Stock, Comdg No 7 to officiate as doing duty officer, in succession to Lt Pilt, R E, proceeded on furlough to England.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery—Lt-Col J F Raper, (21st Bgde) from date of embarkation, to England, Overland, to appear before a medical board.

Lt J D Wright (No 6 Battery 6th Bgde) from the 17th March 1877 to 16th April 1877 to the Neilgherries on medical certificate.

7th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Capt and Local Maj P C C Savage, from 1st April to 30th Sept 1877, in India, on private affairs:—

7th Foot (2nd Battalion) Lt A H Daunt from 15th April to 15th July 1877, in India, on private affairs.

15th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Lt J R C Domvile (Offg Sqdn officer 2nd Cavy) to Mount Abu, from date of departure, for thirty days, on medical certificate.

56th Foot Sub Lt C E Harrison, to Bombay, from 16th March to 6th May 1877 to study the Native languages.

68th Foot—Maj A R Tucker, to England, from date of embarkation, for fifteen months on private affairs.

With the sanction of Government, Serjt Henry English, Barrack Dept, is granted twelve months furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, 17th March 1877.)

Bank of Bengal.

Mr Robert Hardie, Secy and Treasurer, having been granted leave to Europe, the Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment, with effect from the 20th inst viz:—

Mr W D Cruickshank, Depy Secy and Treasurer, to officiate as Secy and Treasurer.

Mr J Gordon, Chief Accountant and Depy Secy, to officiate as Depy Secy and Treasurer.

Mr W Westland, Supt, Depositors Dept, to officiate as Chief Accountant and Depy Secy.

Revenue Survey Department

Mr Percival Edwin Hebert, Probationary Asst Surveyor, 4th grade, for three months from the 11th Feb 1877, under Sec 12 Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Agent, Governor General, for Central India.

Surgn Maj T Beaumont, Residency Surgn, Indore, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd March 1877.

Maj P S Bannerman, Political Agent, 1st class, Baghelcund Agency, is granted privilege leave of absence for 3 months with effect from the 1st April next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself there of.

Agent, Governor General for Central India, P. W. D.

Mr C E Gael, Temporary Ex Engr, 3rd grade, availed himself on the forenoon of the 6th inst of subsidiary leave, preparatory to proceeding on 18 months' furlough, granted in Notification No 9, dated 3rd Feb 1877, having made over charge of the Neemuch Divn to Mr R E Nelson on the afternoon of the 5th idem.

Mr R E Nelson, Temporary Ex Engr, 4th grade, left Mhow Divn on the forenoon of the 26th Feb 1877, arrived at Neemuch on the forenoon of the 1st March 1877, and received charge of the Neemuch Divn from Mr C E Gael on the afternoon of the 5th idem.

Mr G A Anderson, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, has been granted three months' leave to study the native languages from such date as he can be spared.

Mr W H Bonnaud, Ex Engr, 4th grade, embarked for England on two years' furlough granted in Notification No 50, dated 16th Dec 1876, in steamship Mikado which sailed on the 24th Feb 1877

Chief Commissioner and Superintendent, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Mr W Mackay returned from the sick leave granted to him in P W Dept Notification No 30, dated 21st Jan 1876, and resumed charge of his duties as Ex Engr, Port Blair and Nicobars, from Lt F R deWoski, on the forenoon of the 1st inst.

Mr Geo Peck assumed charge of the Office of Harbour Master and Ex Officio Post Master, Port Blair and Nicobar, on the afternoon of the 27th ultimo.

Public Works Department.—Military Works.

Maj Æ Perkins, R E, on return from furlough, received over charge of the Office of Suptdg Engr, 7th circle, Mily Works, on 12th Feb 1877, forenoon, from Maj J Birney, R E.

Mr W H King, Temporary Ex Engr, 4th grade, is granted furlough for seven months from 10th April 1877, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of the leave with usual subsidiary leave

Mr A Morton, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the Lahore Divn, 5th Circle, Mily Works, is granted three months' leave to study the Native languages, from such date as he may avail himself of the same, and three months' privilege leave in continuation thereof.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, March 17.)

Educational Department.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Mrs E Etherington, Inspectress, Girls' Schools, Lower Circle, Benares, 20 months' leave on medical certificate, from 15th March 1877, with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr H Williams, 3rd Master, Benares College, School Dept. to officiate as Headmaster, Zila School, Shahjahanpur, until further orders, from date of taking charge.

Police Department.

Lt Col R Cadell, Dist Supt of Police, Dehra Dun, six months' special leave in India on private affairs, with effect from the 2nd May 1876.

General Department.

Surgn B Franklin, Supt Central Jail, Lucknow, privilege leave for three months, from the 1st April, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Capt F Barrow, Asst Comsr, Lucknow, one month's subsidiary leave.

Capt W P Harrison, Asst Comsr, Sitapur, one month's subsidiary leave.

H H the Lt-Govr, N W P, and Chief Comsr of Oudh, has been pleased to make the following appointments and posting:—

Gopal Rao, Tashildar of Mahroni in the Lalitpur Dist to officiate as Extra Asst Comsr, and to be posted to the Jhansi Dist.

Mr A Sells, Joint Mag, to officiate as Mag and Collr Muzaffarnagar.

From 19th Feb 1877, the date on which Mr G B Pasley retired from the service—Mr S S Meville, Offg Judge, to be confirmed in that appointment; Mr R Wall Offg Mag and Col, to be confirmed in that appointment; and Mr W H Hudson, Offg Joint Mag, 1st grade, to be confirmed in that appointment.

The Rev A H Etty, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt, to be Chaplain of the Allahabad Cantonments, with effect from the 12th Feb 1877.

Dr F W Higgins, Civil Medl Officer, Gonda, to officiate as Supt of the Central Jail, during the absence of Surgn Franklin, or until further orders.

Maj R H deMontmorency, Asst Comsr, to officiate as Depy Comsr of Bahraich on the departure of Col J A Steel.

H H the Lt Govr N W P, and Chief Comsr of Oudh has been pleased to direct the following transfers:—

Mr A E Staley, Asst Mag, from Benares to Etawah.

Mr J Sladen, Mag and Collr, from Muzaffarnagar to Saharanpur.

Medical Department.

Surgn Maj G M Govan, 3rd Goorkha Regt, Almora, resumed charge of the civil medical duties of that station from 15th Feb 1877.

Public Works Department.

Capt F Barrow, Asst Comr, from Unao to Lucknow.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Maj F D M Brown VC, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Meerut Provincial Div, with effect from the 3rd April, 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, Mr Harry Marten, Examiner, P W A, N W Provinces, is appointed Examiner, P W A, for the combined territories of the N W Provinces and Oudh.

Capt J Grierson, B S C, Examiner, P W A, Oudh, will continue to act in his present grade in the supervision of the Oudh accounts, but under the orders of Mr Marten, pending instructions from the Accountant-Genl, P W D, for the complete amalgamation of the accounts of the two provinces.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, March 15.)

Foreign Department.

The services of Mr W Jenkyns, Offg Judicial Asst, Peshawar, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept.

Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

The furlough on medical certificate granted to Dr H Warth, Collr of Customs, Punjab Mines Division, in "Punjab Govt Gazette" Notification No 691, dated 30th May 1876, and subsequently extended by a period of three months by H M's Secy of State for India is extended by a further period of one day.

Dr H Warth, Colr of Customs, Punjab Mines Div, reported his arrival at Bombay on the 2nd Feb 1877, on return from furlough.

Home Department.

In continuation of "Punjab Govt Gazette" Notification No 752, dated 28th Feb 1877, the Rev J H Hocking, Chaplain of Kangra, has obtained the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

Surgn-Maj J H Robotham is appointed Civil Surgn of Kasauli, with effect from the 1st March 1877, vice Surgn-Maj C C Dempster.

Surgn A Stephen, Supt of the Lahore Central Jail, has obtained thirty days' subsidiary leave on full pay, with effects from the 25th March 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, preparatory to proceeding on the furlough granted to him in G G O No 120, dated 9th Feb 1877.

The services of the Rev G W Mansoon, Chaplain of H M's 92nd Highlanders, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Home Dept, on the expiry of the special leave of absence granted to him in "Punjab Govt Gazette" Notification No 592, dated 1st Nov 1876.

Mr W O Clark, Asst Comsr, Sialkot, has obtained six months' special leave of absence, under Chapter V. Sec 21 of the Civil Leave Code, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave on full pay, with effect from the 15th March 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The Rev M S Laing, Chaplain of Murree, has obtained two years' furlough to Europe under Sec 5 (a), supplement E of the Civil Leave Code, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave on full pay under Section 10 of the same Code, with effect from the 15th March 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

La Baldeo Sahai, Inspr of Schools, Gurgaon Dist, is appointed to officiate as Asst Inspr of Schools, Umballa Circle, vice Mr H H Clark, deceased, with effect from such date as he assumed charge of his duties.

The Hon the Lt-Gov is pleased to appoint the Rev Robert Clark, M A, Missionary of the Church Mission Society, Amritsar, to be a member of the Senate of the Punjab University.

Surgn D N Martin, 30th Punjab N I, is appointed Civil Surgn of Ferozepore, vice Surgn Maj A K Reed, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th March 1877.

Surgn D N Martin, Civil Surgn of Ferozepore, is placed in charge of the civil medical duties of the head-quarters of the Civil Sub-divisional Officer at Kasur, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th March 1877, vice Surgn-Maj A K Reed.

Col R Young, a s. Comsr and Supt, Lahore Div, has obtained nineteen days' subsidiary leave on full pay with effect from the 13th March 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, preparatory to proceeding on the furlough granted to him in G G O No 216, dated 9th March 1877.

The Hon Lt-Govr is pleased to make the following promotions with effect from the 11th March 1877, vice Mr J H Oliver, C S I, Depy Comsr 1st class, retired:—

Mr J G Cordery, Depy Comsr, 2nd class, to be Depy Comsr, 1st class.

Lt Col F M Birch, Depy Comsr, 3rd class, to be Depy Comsr 2nd class.

Maj C Beadon, Judicial Asst, 1st grade, to be Depy Comsr, 3rd class.

Mr J Frizelle, Judicial Asst, 2nd grade, to be Judicial Asst, 1st grade

Capt E G Hastings to be Judicial Asst 2nd grade.

Surgn-Maj R W Cunningham, in Offg Medl Charge 15th N I, is appointed Civil Surgn of Sialkot with effect from the forenoon of the 1st March 1877, vice Surgn-Maj E McKellar.

The Hon'ble Lt-Govr is pleased to make the following promotions, vice Maj R G Sandeman, C S I, appointed Agent to the Govr-Genl for Beluchistan:—

Mr W Coldstream, Judicial Asst, 1st grade, to be Depy Comsr, 3rd class.

Mr A R Bulman, Judicial Asst, 2nd grade, to be Judicial Asst, 1st grade

Mr G Smyth, Judicial Asst, 3rd grade, to be Judicial Asst, 2nd grade.

Mr T W H Tolbort, Asst Comsr, 1st class, to be Judicial Asst 3rd grade.

Mr F W R Fryer, Asst Comsr, 2nd class, to be Asst Comsr, 1st class.

Capt R Bartholomew, Asst Comsr, 3rd class, to be Asst Comsr, 2nd class.

Police Department.

Mr M Morris, Dist Supt of Police on duty in the Central Police Office, has obtained one year's furlough to Europe under Sec 12 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 16th April He has also been granted the usual subsidiary leave on full pay

Mr W G Goldney, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Lahore is appointed to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, 4th grade, and is attached to the Central Police Office during the absence of Mr Morris, or until further orders.

Mr A Close, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, is posted to the Rawalpindi Dist.

Mr D K Homan, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, is transferred from Lahore to Delhi.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England),
No. 23, Rampart Row.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

MESSRS. WALTON AND LYSNAR,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
12 RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

Death.

Oliphant—Emma Caroline, the wife of Robert Oliphant, Permanent Way Inspector. B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bulsar, "Fell asleep in Jesus" on the 20th March 1877, aged 29 years and 2 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

Deaths.

Coish—March 18th, at No. 7, Esplanade Row, Calcutta, William Coish, aged 61 years.

Hathaway—March 16th, at Allahabad, John Hathaway, aged 44 years and 10 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1877.

Sir Richard Temple, who visited Sholapore last week and came on thence to Dhond, and who will this week inspect the Poona works, has, we hear, made a very favourable report on the physical condition of the people employed on the works in the Sholapore Collectorate. We believe, however, that the reports from other districts on the working of the experiment of paying the labourers on Civil Agency Works at the rate of 1½ anna a day are not quite so satisfactory; and that, although there is no marked aggravation of the distress anywhere, there seems to be some ground for considering this allowance rather within the mark, as it is only paid for six days of the week instead of seven. As the Government has now fed the people during four months of the famine at an outlay of money very far within the limit of the original estimate, and has only to provide for two months' more expenditure unless the Presidency should be visited with the calamity of another failure of the rainfall this year, it is possible to give any doubtful point in favour of the labourers on relief works; and we shall not therefore be surprised if the Bombay Government determines to pay the workpeople the reduced rate of 1½ anna on Sundays as well as on week days.

A Madras journalist has benevolently tried to get up a scare for Bombay by suggesting that, if war breaks out between Russia and England, a privateer might enter our harbour and capture the monitors stationed here for our defence while the Naval Artillery Volunteers were asleep or engaged in business. But it is not explained how a Russian privateer could get here. The precedent of the Alabama is not a case in point. The Northerners had not squadrons cruising in every sea, and the Confederate corsair, as it is now the fashion to call her, sailed about at her will and found no difficulty in taking in supplies of coal at neutral ports. But to reach Bombay a Russian cruiser must either start from the mouth of the Amoor and thread the gauntlet of British Squadrons in the China Sea, the Straits, and the Indian Ocean, or evade the Atlantic Fleet and make her way out round the Cape of Good Hope. The route through the Mediterranean and the Red Sea would be absolutely closed against her, as no ship could pass through the Suez Canal in time of war without the permission of England. Now, where could a Russian cruiser from either the East or the West take in coal for a long cruise? All the principal coaling stations are in English hands, and an enemy's ship could get no fuel between the Amoor and Bombay on one side except at Saigon, and between some South American port and Bombay on the other except at Reunion. But these French colonies would be strictly watched by English men-of-war from the moment the war began; and we should be surprised if any privateer was clever enough to escape their clutches. Without a good supply of coal a privateer in these days can do no mischief; and so long as the English navy keeps the command of the seas, and of the chief ports of call throughout the world, trade in Eastern waters will be tolerably secure against the attacks of swift piratical cruisers.

We readily admit, however, that precautions should be taken to defend Bombay against the possible contingency of a surprise by an enemy's squadron. No doubt, as soon as war was declared, one or two ironclads and some of the fast unarmoured men-of-war recently built would be sent out for our protection; and possibly the Government might then also think it expedient to maintain here a small force of marine artillery for manning the Magdala and Abyssinia. To leave two such ships to the care of volunteers, however devoted, would be a practical joke of the most serious character; but we suppose the monitors will remain without gunners till the Russians are in full march on Constantinople.

The General Order of the 1st of January, which granted so many concessions to the Native Army, also gave permission to commanding officers to establish bands in their regiments if they were without them. From a social point of view, it would be hard to over-rate the importance to a regiment of having a good band. When a corps is in orders as going to a station in course of relief, the first question asked by the people among whom it is going is whether it has a band or not. If the corps has no band, then it is voted slow, and its arrival is looked forward to with anything but pleasure. If it be known to have a good band, then pleasant anticipations of picnics, dances, sweet music by moonlight, and kindred delights are raised. In the Bombay Army all the regiments but four have been in possession of bands for many years, and we understand that each of these four regiments is now making strenuous efforts to provide itself with a good band. In the Bengal Presidency, we believe that none of the regiments raised after the Mutiny have been allowed bands, so the order will be heartily welcomed in the Bengal Army. Of the four Bombay regiments now without bands, tradition says that one of the four once had that most desirable institution, but lost it in the following manner. Many years ago, the corps in question was stationed at Sattara, and one day the Colonel received an intimation that a ball was about to be given in Mahableshwur by the then Governor, and the regimental band was to be in attendance. It was a distinct order, and as such was resented by the officers, who thought they should have been asked to lend and not ordered to send their band. The musical instruments were bought out of the officers' money and were their private property, they declared. The bandsmen were enlisted and were the servants of Government. So they held counsel together and hit on the following ingenious device. They sent the bandsmen to attend the Governor's ball, but made them leave their instruments behind. And when a trembling Aide-de-Camp broke the news to the Governor on the arrival of the men at Mahableshwur, that potentate waxed very wroth, used strong language, and decreed that the Government allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem should no longer be paid to the corps to maintain its band, but that the said band should be abolished forthwith. And so it was. The moral of which story seems to be that it does not do to indulge in jokes with persons in authority, who generally manage to have the laugh on their own side in the long run.

It would be difficult to enumerate all the advantages accruing to a regiment from the possession of a good band. The officers are able, at a very trifling cost, to entertain their friends, who are glad to come to the mess-house of an afternoon to play a game of badminton, or sit about the ante room chatting and listening to the pleasant music which is being discoursed close by. Impromptu dances are often got up. Animated by the joyous strains of the "Blue Danube," young feet begin mechanically to beat time, tables are cleared away, and in ten minutes a dozen couples are floating merrily round the room. Now all these things are of considerable importance in Mofussil stations, where amusements are few, and heat and *ennui* are real foes against which constant battle has to be made. But, apart from all this, it is not generally known that the sepoys themselves think a great deal—a very great deal—of a band. Of course they do not understand or care for the music in itself, but they have a strong conviction that in some mysterious way the displeasure of the Sirkar is hanging over those regiments in which bands are not established. They imagine that, somehow or other, they are rather looked down upon if they have only the regulation drums and fifes, and with them the new order will be received with the greatest pleasure.

But we confess we see grave difficulties in the way of establishing bands in native regiments officered as they now are. In the first place, the preliminary expenses will be very heavy. To buy a complete set of new and really good instruments will cost about £300. Now, there are eight European officers in each native regiment, so each would have to subscribe about £37 at the very outset. This is a serious matter when an officer is straining every nerve to remit as much money as he possibly can to his family in England. But there is yet another consideration. Out of the eight officers very possibly three are acting for absentees. These three very naturally object to a large outlay for the purpose of establishing a band in a corps with which their connection is of a most temporary and fleeting nature. They only draw half allowances, and the actual incumbents are in England or in Australia, or perhaps shooting in Cashmere for six months. It is difficult to get at them, and of course, when a man is on leave, he wants every anna he can get, and is much averse to sending coin to his regiment for any purpose whatever. Then it is hardly to be expected that all the eight officers of a corps will be unanimous in wishing for a band. Some do not care for, or actually dislike music; others grudge the expense, not merely of the preliminary outlay, but also of keeping the band up when once established. In many regiments officers are obliged to pay double subscriptions each month in order to keep a good band master and have a band at once numerically strong and thoroughly efficient. Still, though there are very many difficulties in the way, we imagine that by this time next year nearly every native regiment in India will either possess, or be on the high road to possess, a good band.

THE MURREE AND BOOGTEE TRIBES OF BELOOCHISTAN.

Our news regarding Belooch affairs continues to be good. Mr. Bruce, in concert with the officiating Deputy Commissioner of Dehra Ghazee Khan, has succeeded in effecting most satisfactory arrangements with regard to the Murree and Boogtee tribes, and also with reference to the quarrels between these and other Belooch tomans. Blood feuds of long standing have been settled according to Belooch custom, and an attempt to get up an agitation against the new Chief of the Murrees and thus bring him into discredit with the British Government has completely failed. The countenance and support he has received from the frontier officers has firmly established him, and the Murrees may now be looked on as good allies of the British Government. The great grievance which for a long time has lain at the door of this toman is, that while they refrained from looting in British territory, they still continued to commit depredations in the plains of Kutchee; but the happy concert which now exists between the British and Khelat Governments has enabled this difficulty to be met. The Chief said that unless the mouths of the Passes were protected by troops, with so large a tribe it was most difficult for him to exercise effective control, that a little assistance would make this easy to him. It is now hoped that shortly outposts will be placed along the bases of the Murree hills in the Khan's territory. Thus peace and liberty to cultivate the fertile plains watered by the Naree river will be ensured to the hitherto harried and fear-stricken inhabitants of the Khan's villages. It is not yet certain what action will be taken with reference to the affairs of Azad Khan of Kharan, nor indeed can anything be known until Major Sandeman's return from Calcutta. He was expected at Jacobabad on the 13th instant.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 2nd MARCH.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Pera, Commander Geo. Hyde, arrived in harbour this morning at 2 o'clock, with the mails of the 2nd inst. on board. The following is the list of passengers:—

From Venice.

Lady Haines and maid

Mr E Haines

Mr E C Daniels

Brigadier Genl Silver

Colonel Glassford

Mr and Mrs Cole

Miss Meade

From Brindisi.

Mr and Mrs Littledale

Mr H H Butts

Major General Ewart

Mrs Lumsden

Captain Crowdy

Mr C B Dunlop

Major Martin

Colonel Boyle

Mr A Spens

From Southampton.

Mrs McKinnon

Miss Elliott

Dr Ridings

Sub-Lieut Willes

Mr and Mrs. W Evans

Mr Fairweather

Mr J Thomas

Mr Maxwell

From Suez.

Mr J Leonard.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(Home News, Mar. 2.)

The prospects of European peace have greatly improved. Peace is already concluded between the Porte and Servia, and the armistice between the Porte and Montenegro has been extended for twenty days in confident expectation of a similar result.

The peace party in Russia, headed by the Czar, are believed to have triumphed over the war party, and it is thought that the Russian army will be demobilised so soon as Turkey and Montenegro have come to terms.

England is thought to be recommending to the other European Powers the policy of giving a year or so to Turkey in which to carry out her reforms.

The American Congress has declared Mr. Hayes to be duly elected as President of the United States.

A motion of Lord Stratheden and Campbell on Feb. 26 brought on another debate on the Eastern Question, the principal feature in which was a speech of Earl Grey.

On Wednesday, Feb. 28, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen's measure for fully recognising in England colonial marriages with a deceased wife's sister, was read a second time by 192 to 141.

On Friday, Feb. 23, a motion of Mr. G. O. Trevelyan's for throwing open the Foreign Office and diplomatic service to general competition was negatived by 159 to 112.

Last night (March 1), in reply to Lord Belmore, Lord Carnarvon stated that kidnapping in the Southern Seas had been greatly diminished by the presence of the British Squadron.

The other chief Parliamentary business of the week has been the Estimates, the Prisons Bill, a motion of Sir G. Campbell's, drawing attention to the neglect of Scotch business, and a motion of Mr. C. E. Lewis on the subject of the Irish Society.

A farewell banquet was given to Sir Bartle Frere at the Langham Hotel, on Wednesday, Feb. 28, at which Lords Salisbury and Carnarvon were present.

There were disturbances at Hatcham Church again on Sunday last, Feb. 25.

Serjeants'-inn, Chancery-lane, has been bought by Mr. Serjeant Cox for £57,100.

The Oldham election has resulted in the return of Mr. J. T. Hibbert, the Liberal candidate, by a majority of 711 over Mr. Lees, (C). It is thought that Sir Hardinge Giffard, the Solicitor-General, will, on Saturday, March 3, be elected for Launceston.

Madame Adelina Patti (Marquise de Caux), who is suing for a judicial separation, contradicts the report that she had eloped with Nicolini, the famous tenor.

The Prince of Wales, who is the guest of Lord Shannon, has been having some excellent hunting with the Cotswold Hounds. The Princess of Wales has been confined to Marlborough House with a slight cold.

The Queen, who came to Buckingham Palace yesterday (March 1), from Osborne, will hold a Drawing Room on Monday, March 5.

The Earl of Beaconsfield is recovering from an attack of gout, which has confined him to the house for a few days. The Duke of Cambridge is recovering from a sharp attack of bronchitis.

The appointment of Sir Richard Temple as Governor of Bombay, and of Mr. Whitley Stokes as a member of the Governor-General's Council in India, were announced in Tuesday's *Gazette*.

The bestowal of a cardinal's hat upon Mgr. Howard is thought likely to betoken the possibility of an Englishman—Cardinal Manning—succeeding Pius IX.

The marriage of the King of Spain with the daughter of the Duke de Montpensier is announced to take place at the end of April.

Lord Ashbrook has obtained a divorce from his wife.

A Paper on the "Indian Problem and Indian Famines" was read on Wednesday, Feb. 28, by Mr. R. H. Elliot at the Pall Mall Restaurant, Sir G. Campbell presiding.

Obituary of the Week.—Lord George Gordon Lennox; Surg Maj. W. F. Davis, Mad. M.S.; A. Lyon, Bo. C.S.; the Hon. K. Hely-Hutchinson; the Dowager Viscountess Mountmorres; the Hon. Mrs. Bathurst; Lady Gambier.

THE LATE ADMIRAL BELCHER.

The announcement was made yesterday in a telegram from London of the death of Admiral Sir E. Belcher. We find the following notice of his career in *Men of the Time*:—"Belcher, Sir Edward, K. C. B., F. R. S., and F. G. S., rear-admiral, son of Andrew Belcher, Esq., and grandson of Jonathan Belcher, Esq, Chief Justice and afterwards Governor of Halifax, was born in 1799, entered the Navy in 1812, and became lieutenant in 1818. After the usual routine of service, in the course of which he was present at the battle of Algiers, he was appointed in 1824 to act as assistant surveyor to Captain Beechy, in the Blossom, then about to sail on a voyage of discovery to Behring's Straits. In 1829 Mr. Belcher was promoted to the rank of Commander whilst serving under Rear-Admiral Owen. In 1830 he was appointed to command H. M. S Ætna employed on the survey of the Coast of Africa, and also in the river Doura 1832-3 for special and delicate service, acting a neutral part between the forces of Don Pedro and Don Miguel. He shortly afterwards fitted H. M. ships the Terror and Erebus for Arctic service. From November 1836 to August 1842, commander Belcher was employed in H. M. S. Sulphur, surveying the Pacific, subsequently in the war operations of China, and of this voyage round the world he has given an interesting account in his well known narrative. During this latter service, in 1841, he executed a series of brilliant services in China, having sounded and explored the various inlets of the Canton river, and made a reconnaisance which contributed greatly to the successes of Sir Hugh (afterwards Lord) Gough and Sir Humphrey Le Fleming Senhouse. On that occasion he destroyed twenty-eight Chinese war vessels. In recognition of these services he was promoted to the rank of Captain, with the Companionship of the Bath, and in 1843 the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him. Sir E. Belcher, who was afterwards employed in the Samarang, on surveying service in the East Indies, was severely wounded in an action with the pirates of Gilolo. He commanded the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin from 1852 to 1854, and in pursuance of his instructions, withdrew the crews of the ice-bound vessels, bringing them to England in October, 1854. He was appointed Rear-Admiral of the Red in 1864; became a Vice-Admiral on the retired list in 1866; was created a K. C. B. in 1867; and attained the rank of Rear-Admiral in November 1872. Admiral Belcher is the author of 'A Treatise on surveying,' and 'Narrative of a voyage round the World, performed in H. M. S. Sulphur, during the years 1836 42.'"

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

Coursing was of course the sport which occupied the chief share of attention during the week. The Waterloo was a very open event this year. Since its institution, exactly 42 years ago, the Waterloo Cup has never been the medium of more extensive speculation than this season, and more than a dozen of the 64 nominators were backed to win large fortunes. The chief favourites were the nominations of Mr. Salter (The Squatter,) Mr. Briggs (Braw Lass), Mr. Brocklebank (Barabbas), Mr. Lang (Master Sam), and Mr. Hornby (Hematite). The winner, however, turned up in the nomination of Mr. F. Wilkins (Coomassie), who started at 41, rather unusual odds, considering that the bitch had already appeared in several important events and enjoyed the reputation of never having met with defeat. The Squatter and Barabbas were overthrown in the first round, and master Sam and Hematite in the second. Coomassie, in the first round, was drawn against Mr. J. Evans' Cæsar, and justified the confidence of her backers, who laid 8 to 1 on her, by winning how she liked. In the second round, Master Sam and Coomassie came together, and this time the betting was 2 to 1 on Master Sam. Coomassie, however, led from the first and won in grand style, her performance being so meritorious that 6 to 1 was at once readily accepted about her winning the cup outright. In the third round, Coomassie was drawn against the Irish bitch Aunt Fleda, whom she bowled over without much trouble; and in the fourth she obtained even an easier victory over Colonel Goodlake's Couster. For the next round, of the details of which we have not yet received information, there remained only:—Coomassie v. Mr. Swinburne's Serapis; and Braw Lass v. Kilkenny, of whom Braw Lass was the favourite at 60 to 40, while the odds against Coomassie were 100 to 40. As we have stated, Coomassie won; whether Braw Lass or Kilkenny got into the final with her we cannot yet say, the details of the last two rounds not having yet been received.

The racing events of the week at Brompton and Streatham were of very slight importance indeed, and do not call for any comment here. "Asmodeus," writing in the *Standard* regarding future events, says:—"Speculation on the Lincolnshire Handicap continues to be actively indulged in, and on Saturday Petrarch was ousted from his position of first favourite, that place being taken by Poursuivant, for whom I expressed a strong fancy on the publication of the weights. According to the form he showed in the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood last year the son of Lord Lyon should take an immense amount of beating. It is said that he has not yet been tried to travel a mile, but I think there is little doubt about his being able to compass that distance, and no horse at Newmarket is going on more favourably than Lord Hartington's Carholme candidate. Bruce is said to be a remarkably improved three-yr-old and Joseph Dawson has such a happy knack of getting his horses fit at the beginning of the year that I hold the Bedford Lodge representative in great respect. It is said of Petrarch that he very frequently shows temper at exercise, and it is also hinted that he might change hands before the day of the race, as a large sum has been offered for him for the stud. Lollypop and Tassel look like being Blanton's pair of runners, while William Goater may have a couple of starters in Balbriggan and Warrior, and Henry Woolcott a like number in Lord Lincoln and Chypre. Of the animals trained in the north, the top weight Thorn and Rowlston have each been befriended in a substantial manner, but I still think the prize will fall to Vesuve, Poursuivant, Bruce, or Lollypop. Broadside is not quite so firm for the Croydon Hurdle-race as was the case a week ago, but there is nothing amiss with the son of Brown Bread, whose owner's commission was executed some time ago. Hopbloom continues to be backed for good money, and he will be a still better favourite if his noble owner can be induced to put up a more experienced jockey than little Moran. The Irishmen are sanguine about Ingomar repeating his success of last year, and a horse talked of as not unlikely to secure the double event of the Croydon race and the Lincolnshire Handicap is Sir Hugh. Now and again the City and Suburban and Chester Cup come in for recognition, and Julius Cæsar looks like being a good favourite for the Epsom race, while Woodlands and Hampton are those most inquired after for the Chester contest. Last week some business was done on the Two Thousand and Derby, for both of which events Chamant is in good demand. For the Newmarket prize Lady Golightly has been backed, but those who fancy her on public form would probably do well if they waited to see the mare's performance in the Column Stakes in the Craven Meeting. Although 7 to 1 is taken about Pellegrino for the Derby, his stable companion, the dark Morier, comes in for support at 1,000 to 70, and it is evident that the Duke of Westminster's colours will be most dangerous in the classic races.

Both the University crews have been hard at work, the Cambridge men going in especially for very long spins. They are said to row extremely well to Mr. Shafto's stroke of 30 to 32 per minute.

Athletics at the two universities are being paid great attention too, college competitions taking place almost daily.

The first tie for the Cambridge University billiard crew was played between Messrs. Burnett, (of St. Catherine's) and Thompson (of Trinity) the game being 400 up. After the first hundred Burnett ran clean away from his opponent, and eventually beat him by 176 points. Burnett's best breaks were 52 and 22. Thompson made no higher break than 13.

The third tie for the Oxford University cue was played between Mr. Berrington who won it in 1875, and Mr. Leon. The former gentleman won by 124 points, the game as usual being 500 up. The best breaks of the winner were 32, 29, 24, 23 and Mr. Leon 19, 16, 15—the latter scoring 376 to Mr. Berrington's 500.

Joseph Bennett and T. Taylor played their return match at billiards on a championship table for £100 a side, when Taylor again proved victorious, winning by 21 points. On the previous occasion his majority was 27.

The annual international football match between Scotland and Ireland took place during the week at Belfast, and the Scotchmen, who were much the superior team in every respect, won by six goals, two ties, seven touches down in defence, and one touch down in goal to nothing. The match between England and Scotland was fixed to take place on March 3rd. The ties for the Association Challenge Cup are being gradually worked off. During the week, Cambridge University beat the Royal Engineers by one goal to love, after a very closely contested game. The fifth and final ties yet remain to be played. Judging from the performances up to date, the Cup seems likely to fall to the lot of Oxford University.

BOMBAY.

Evading the Liquor License.—A sherbut shopkeeper, named Rustom Boman, was yesterday fined Rs. 40 by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for selling spirituous liquors without a license from the Commissioner of Police.

A Warning to Hack Buggy Drivers.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a hack buggy driver, named Abba Essa, was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, by the chief inspector of the Tramway Company, with wilfully causing obstruction to a tramway car. The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined Rs. 5.

Applications for Interim Orders.—It may be useful to members of the legal profession to learn that, at a sitting of the Insolvent Debtors' Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Pinhey expressed his intention to strictly enforce in all cases, the requirement of rule 14 of the Act, that applications for interim or protection orders must be made by petition.

Bandstand in the Victoria Gardens.—The following is the Programme of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor in the Victoria Gardens this evening:—

Overture............	Bauer und Dichter..........	Suppe.
Selection............	Satanella	Balfe.
Valse	Entre Nous......................	Waldteufel.
Polka	Les Carabinieres	Godfrey.
Selection............	Martha	Flotow.
Galop	Unter Kreuzband	Roth.

God Save the Queen.

The Forger Greenthwaite.—Lawrence Greenthwaite, who was arrested on Monday evening last on board the mail steamer Sumatra, shortly before her departure from this port, by Mr. Inspector Framjee, and who has since then been in the custody of the Police, confined in the lock-up at the Girgaum police station, against whom several charges of forgery are pending, was yesterday forwarded on in charge of Messrs. Framjee and Ingram, inspectors of police, to Lucknow. The police officers with their prisoner left Bombay yesterday evening by the Jubbulpore mail train.

A Breach of the Port Trust Bye-laws.—Goolam Hoosein Ebramjee was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, at the Fort Police Court, for obstructing the pathway on the Argyll Road, on the Port Trust Estate, by placing two boards contrary to the provisions of a bye-law passed by the Trustees of the port of Bombay under section 85 of Act 1 of 1873, and after due notice had been served on him for the removal of the obstruction. Mr. Cleveland (of Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland) appeared on behalf of the prosecution.

Prosecutions by the S. P. C. A.—Mahomed Issoo, buggy driver, for working his horse in Abdool Rayman Street, the animal being lame of the near fore leg, was fined Rs. 3.—Marotee Itoo, buggy driver, for working his horse near Cowasjee Patel Tank, the animal being lame of the near foreleg, was fined Rs. 7.—Luxmon Bugwut, cartman, for working his bullock in Parell road, the animal being lame of the off fore leg, was find Rs. 3.—Shirputtee Gunnoo, cartman, for working his bullock in Bhooleshwar road, the animal being lame of the near hind leg, was fined Rs. 4.

Pilferings at the Ice House.—Many complaints are being made of short weight in the deliveries of ice at the Ice House to servants who go there, money in hand, to purchase ice for "master." The interests of "master" may sometimes be a matter of consideration on the part of a *noker*, but chiefly when the latter's interests do not happen to clash with those of "master." The short weight which so many complain of is more likely to be due to the temptations to sell small portions which servants are liable to than from any carelessness on the part of the manager of the Ice House. There is, for instance, a class of men who sell icecreams about the streets, and they frequently offer a servant who has just purchased a quantity of ice half an anna a pound if he will break as much as they want. The temptation takes effect and "master" finds he does not get the quantity of ice he paid for. From inquiries we have made these petty pilferings will, as far as possible, be stopped in future, as two sepoys will be kept on duty from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., who will preserve order and not allow the icecreamwallahs to approach unless they purchase what they want in the same order as the rest. The most effectual remedy, however, is for every purchaser to enter what he requires in a book, kept for the purpose, which the clerk at the Ice House will sign, and in that way every purchaser can see that the proper quantity was given to the servant.

Who Stole It?—Mr. Dorabjee Pestonjee, Government contractor, sent three servants to Tullagaum in order that they might send grass from his koorun there to Ghorenudee. He gave them Rs. 250 in cash. It is said that this sum of money was taken from them by some thief while they were taking out their tickets at the Poona station. The three servants are in custody of the police pending inquiries which are being made in regard to this statement.—*Deccan Herald.*

The Alienation Department.—It is stated that the Alienation Department is now to be abolished, and that the small amount of work in the department now remaining is to pass into the hands of the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division. We hear that Colonel Etheridge goes to England shortly. Other important matters, such as the settlement of Forest disputes, will require specially qualified officers to be appointed to decide them, and the abolition of the Alienation Department will effect a necessary saving at this time.—*Id.*

THE OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY AND "MARITANA."

On Tuesday night the Opera Bouffe Company repeated "Maritana;" and the house and the performance suited each other, neither being first class. Miss May, as the Zingara, was in excellent voice, singing the "Harp in the Air" and "Scenes that are brightest" with great feeling and animation. Mr. Vernon, who played *Don Cesar de Bazan*, had unfortunately a bad cold, so that his principal songs "Turn on, Old Time," and "Let me like a Soldier Fall," were not successfully rendered by any means. He acted, however, with considerable animation. Mrs. Vernon's singing was at times very flat, but on the whole she sang and acted well. Mr. Batson's King was creditable, and so was Mr. Plumpton's Don José. Madame Tasca's pianoforte performance was the treat of the evening. We have heard the wonder expressed that this lady does not organise a ballad concert in the Town Hall, at which her own performances should be put forward as the principal attraction. She would be certain of a full house. To-night the company will play "Il Trovatore," and as they have no baritone worthy of the name, no orchestra, and no chorus, we hope for the best.

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR WORDSWORTH.

Last evening, at a special meeting of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society—a society connected with the Elphinstone College—Professor Wordsworth delivered a le[illegible] on the subject of Bhuddism. The Honourab[illegible]wanath Narayen Mundlick presided, and ther[illegible] large attendance including a number of Europe[illegible] and some ladies. The lecture in which [illegible] reviewed the whole traditions and history of [illegible] especially with regard to its establishment [illegible] in, Thibet, occupied nearly two ho[illegible] At its close, a hearty vote of thanks w[illegible] Professor Wordsworth and the proceeding[illegible] brought to a conclusion.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT THE MA[illegible] VIE BUNDER.

At about half-past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a destructive fire took place at Mandvie Bunder, occasioning the loss of about 28 or 30 huts, cadjan roofed. The origin of the fire is not as yet known; but it is believed that, it was through carelessness, in cooking, of the minutes of one or other of these huts. The loss of property cannot, of course, be at present estimated; but, considering the poverty of the occupants of these huts, it may fairly be assumed that, having been, by such an unforeseen accident, rendered homeless, the loss to them and their children is great indeed. Like all such native habitations these huts were occupied by more than one family each; and hence, when the conflagration commenced and began to spread, the consternation of the occupants was so great and their desire to save their worldly goods so strong that it is a wonder that there was not a great loss of life. One little child, about eight or nine years old, was, however, burnt to death.

The fire engines, which were soon on the spot, were those from the Fort, Mazagon (one steam and one manual), Pydownie (manual) and Mandvie. The police used their best efforts to extinguish the flames and prevent their spreading.

There was, as usual, great scarcity of water. The engines worked for a few minutes and then had to wait for a length of time, very nearly half an hour, before they could take in a sufficient supply of water to act on the flames effectively.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of the unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for Breakfasts, Luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA AND MILK are made in one minute without boiling.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' Chocolate Cream, Chocolate Cream Tablets, Chocolate Drops and Maravilla Chocolate are highly delicious and wholesome.—Packed in a superior [illegible] elegant manner.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The "[illegible] lenge" Brand (double superfine quality) is celebrate[illegible] pungency and purity of flavour. Steam Mills Bri[illegible] London Export Chicory Mills, Bruges [illegible]

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ENGLAND AND THE RUSSIAN PROTOCOL.

LONDON, 20TH MARCH.

In the House of Commons this evening Sir Stafford Northcote said that Government had not yet had time to consider the alterations made by Russia in the Protocol as amended by England.

Lord George Hamilton, in reply to a question, said no fresh arrangement had been made with the Ameer of Afghanistan.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that the absolute condition on which England will agree to affix her signature to the Protocol is an engagement on the part of Russia to demobilise her forces.

The *Times* of to-day announces that there is an agitation among the Softas at Constantinople and that 3,000 of them are armed.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE EAST INDIA SQUADRON.

Admiral William Garnham Luard, C.B., Superintendent of Malta Dockyard, has been appointed to succeed Admiral Macdonald as Commander-in-Chief of the East India Squadron.

OBITUARY.—Colonel John Spink, 2nd Regt., Queen's Royals.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

LONDON, 21ST MARCH.

Her Majesty the Queen received General Ignatieff at Windsor Castle yesterday.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales leave England on Saturday next for a cruise in the Mediterranean.

A meeting took place at the Mansion House yesterday with the object of establishing an Indian and Colonial Museum in London.

The Commons have agreed to a motion for a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the working of the Stock Exchange.

THE PORTE AND MONTENEGRO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 20TH MARCH.

The special Delegates sent by Prince Nikita to arrange terms of peace with the Porte have been instructed to waive the demands of Montenegro for a cession of territory with the exception of the plain of Nicksich which is still asked for.

THE POPE AND THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

ROME, 20TH MARCH.

In a Consistory held at the Vatican to-day the Pope delivered an Allocution, in which he violently attacked the Italian Government.

LONDON, 20TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera	5 3/16d.

The Manchester Market has been flat.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6s. 4½d.
8¼ lbs. do.	7s. 7½d.
40s. Mule Twist	0s. 11½d.
3 per cent. Consols for account	96⅝
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	108½
Bar Silver	53½

About £200,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.

LINE REPORTS.—21ST MARCH.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish route right to Pera. Persian route right to London.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Market declining.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 7-16d.	per Rupee.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 8¾d.	„
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 8¾d.	„
Documents, 3 months' sight	1s. 8 13-16d.	„
Sovereigns	Rs. 11-7-6 each.	

THE steamer Kangaroo arrived at Penang on the 26th February and a few days afterwards was engaged in laying the shore ends of the Penang-Rangoon cable. The steamer Hindostan would shortly follow with the deep sea portion.

THE Madras Government informed the local Chamber of Commerce on Saturday evening that it is not the intention of His Grace the Governor in Council to accept the suggestion of the Government of India, that the reserve grain now remaining in Madras should be sold.

THE *Ultramar* says that His Excellency the Governor General of Goa is expected shortly in Bombay accompanied by Mr. Nogueira Soares, the Portuguese Plenipotentiary, to confer with the Bombay Government and settle the conditions of the salt trade from the Portuguese territory.

THE Governor General of Java was expected at Singapore on Saturday, the 10th inst, on his way to Acheen, and five Dutch men-of-war had rendezvoused in that port for the purpose of escorting His Excellency on his voyage. H. E. Sir Arthur Kennedy and suite arrived at Singapore from Hongkong on the 7th idem in the E. and A. steamer Brisbane, on his way to Australia to take up the Governorship of Queensland, and proceeded on his voyage early the following morning.

THE Ootacamund paper states that a fatal accident happened to Mr. Butcher, a planter in the neighbourhood, on Saturday morning last. It appears the deceased gentleman had been out bison stalking and had shot two, after which he handed his double-barrelled rifle, one of the barrels of which was loaded, to a cooly who was with him. The piece appears to have got entangled with the man's cloth and went off, penetrating the unfortunate gentleman's foot. He was brought into Ootacamund, and taken to the hospital where he received immediate attention, but owing to great loss of blood and general weakness he succumbed. Mr. Butcher's brother not long ago met with his death while in pursuit of game.

As a sign of the progress of the Penang Settlement, it affords us great satisfaction to record the fact, says the *Penang Gazette* of March 8th, that we have a respectable iron foundery established in it. It was with pleasure, indeed, that we witnessed the successful casting of several pieces of machinery on Saturday last. The proprietors of the Penang Foundery Company deserve great praise, and the thanks of the public are due to the enterprising capitalists whose energy has supplied an establishment in Penang, the want of which has been felt for years and towards which furthermore local capitalists have contributed nothing. We feel confident that the public will appreciate the exertions of the company in question and give it the support which it richly deserves.

THE Horse Fair at Rawal Pindee, which commences on the 26th instant, will, it is thought, be a better one, the *Pioneer* says, even than that of last year, and exhibitors are already flocking in from the neighbouring districts, while Yarkand and Cabul merchants are bringing large consignments from beyond the border. Brigadier General Macpherson, V.C., C.B., has been nominated President of the Judging Committee, which will consist of Major Stanley Clarke, 4th Hussars, Major Campbell, of the Guide Corps, Major Low, 13th Bengal Cavalry, Captain Massy, Assistant Commissioner, two artillery officers not yet named, and Messrs. W. Boyd and Mathews, Veterinary Surgeons. A good many mules are wanted for the Frontier Mountain Batteries and local commissariat, so prices for these animals will probably be higher than in previous years; besides which orders have come for the purchase of thirty mules for the Bombay Government and a team of four for presentation to the King of Siam.

THE long expected rain has at last fallen in Mysore. A correspondent of the *Madras Mail* writes as follows from Bangalore on the 17th inst:—"The long-hoped for rain has come at last. On Tuesday last the clouds began to gather and heavy showers were reported in different directions, and on Thursday and Friday, Bangalore was favoured with heavy showers. Heavy rain has fallen in the Kostageri talook of the Tumkur district, and the tanks have received 20 to 30 days' supply of water. The gain to the perishing cattle will also be incalculable. It was much feared that the famine would become more intensified during the end of March and through April and May; but all such fears may now be considered as almost over. Food grains will, however, still have to be imported for some months to come, but prices have already fallen to-day, ragi from Rs. 70 to Rs. 68 a bandy load, and rice from Rs. 14 to Rs. 13 and Rs. 13½ per 100 measures." The same correspondent writing on the 18th, 6 P.M., says:—"It is pouring rain in and all round Bangalore."

IN his minute to the Financial Statement Sir John Strachey makes the following remarks on the gross cost of the ceremonies on the 1st of January:—"The gross cost of the ceremonies throughout India on the 1st of January is Rs. 13,71,000 under this head; Rs. 2,83,000 in the Public Works Department; and Rs. 3,00,000 under the Army; total Rs. 19,54,000. There was also an inconsiderable outlay in England, the particulars of which we do not yet know. Against the gross outlay is to be set the increased revenue from the railways, (estimated at, at least, net Rs. 9,00,000) and under telegraphs and other heads. Upon the whole, it does not seem likely that the net cost exceeded Rs. 10,00,000. It will be understood that these charges are by no means on account of the Delhi Assemblage only, but include the gift of a day's pay to the Army, the cost of ceremonies at the Presidency towns and at every large station throughout India. Such charges as these had no connection with the Assemblage. The net cost of the Assemblage itself cannot at present be exactly ascertained, but in an estimate sent last month to the Secretary of State it was calculated at about Rs. 5,00,000, a sum which must be looked upon as extremely moderate."

WE learn from the *Straits Times* that at a meeting of the Governor's Council on the 23rd February last the business consisted of the introduction and first reading of a Straits Loan Bill, a Chinese Immigrants' Protection Bill, and a Crimping Bill. The first measure authorises the placing by the Crown Agents on the London Market a loan of £150,000 at 5 per cent and the object is to relieve the temporary depletion of the Treasury caused by the late war. Only £100,000 is proposed to be raised in the first instance, and the Bill makes provision for interest and a sinking fund which will extinguish the loan in 13½ years. By the Immigrants' Bill it is proposed to appoint a Protector of Chinese Immigrants and establish a depôt for their accommodation on first arrival until they can obtain employment. The main object of the Bill is to destroy the influence of the secret societies by bringing the Chinese labourers into closer relations with the Government, before the societies get hold of them and reduce them into virtual slavery, as has been their practice for years past. The Crimping Bill has also for its object the proper protection of coolies from kidnapping for service in Deli and other neighbouring places, whither numbers of them are inveigled by fraud and force under onerous and unfair obligations of service. The Loan and Crimping Bills are generally approved of, and, on the introduction of the first, His Excellency the Governor furnished very satisfactory figures of the finances of Sunghie Ujong and Salangore and gave hopeful accounts of the revenues of Perak. There is some doubt felt about, but no actual opposition offered to, the Immigrants' Bill. There is some fear that it may diminish the supply of labour and an opinion that the objects of Government might be attained in a less cumbrous and more practicable way.

THE Peshawur correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes as follows of the Ameer of Cabul:—"The Ameer Sher Ali Khan is a remarkably acute individual, and has not let the grass grow under his feet during the past few years of his reign. The natives here says of him:—'He was a snake originally, but now he is a dragon;' and they probably improve on this in their own minds by adding that it will take a good strong Saint George to get the better of him. He would doubtless make full use, if the necessity arose, of one most dangerous weapon which commands more attention than our Government has yet paid to it, and that is a religious war-cry. No one who has not lived and worked amongst them can conceive the fanaticism which pervades not only the Afghans and the men of the independent tribes surrounding our North-West border, but also the Pathans and Mahomedans generally of the Northern Punjab districts. Second in importance to a pilgrimage to Mecca, which is a luxury permitted only to the rich, is a visit to the Akhoond Sahib of Swat, the acknowledged religious leader of the followers of the Prophet in these parts; and on his breath has more than once hung the question of loyalty or rebellion towards the British Government of thousands of our subjects. So respectfully indeed are his opinions regarded by Mahomedans, that not unfrequently our *raisses* refer to his arbitration matters affecting succession, marriage and dower, and abide by the order, even with the knowledge that an appeal to our law courts would most certainly cause it to be upset. The Ameer, who in his earlier years treated him with contempt and neglect, has of late been unfailing in his efforts to win over the Akhoond to his side, by over-powering the old man with presents and professing to consult him on important matters of State. Could he but secure his cordial support, make the Akhoond his tool, in fact, Sher Ali's hands would be strengthened ten-fold by the power he could thus wield over our subjects. He would ever hold before us the threat of a *jahad*, with the sympathies, if not open assistance, of our own people on his side. Then, indeed, but one course would remain to us: to try the issue in the field, a disastrous war, resulting at most in an unprofitable victory. Fortunately the Ameer has not yet completely succeeded in winning over the man of religion, and it is probable the Akhoond Sahib will strive to preserve his saintly independence as long as we refrain from forcing him in an opposite course by attempting the subjugation of Mahomedan tribes not now under our rule. At most, Sher Ali could demand a religious decree or *fatwah* in the event of our invading his territories. Meanwhile, he is strengthened by the moral influence which the Akhoond's goodwill permits him to exercise all over our Northern border; and this he naturally uses to build up in us a respect for him which we otherwise might decline to accord."

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see in the *Civil and Military Gazette* of the 14th instant an extract from your paper on the subject of the Bonus in commutation of Colonel's allowances, and am glad to observe that your correspondent has brought to notice that it is only by a revision of the existing scale of retiring pensions that the revenues of this country can obtain any permanent relief from the heavy strain for non-effective charges.

I take it as a very hopeful sign that this important subject is again creeping into notice through the public press, and venture to draw your attention to some articles which appeared in the *Statesman* (Calcutta) of the 25th and 26th October last, for they go very far towards solving one of the many difficult problems of army reorganization. They seem to offer a most simple method for securing at all times a steady and healthy flow of promotion, the stagnation of which is one very fruitful source of weakness in the Indian Army. The writer's proposals, moreover, secure a vast pecuniary gain to the State, whilst at the same time they can hardly fail to be acceptable to the service. Possibly there are some defects as to omission of pension for general officers, but, on the whole, judging by the opportunities I have had for discussing the scheme with others in the service, I must say it seems the most hopeful of any which have yet appeared. Unfortunately these things for want of sympathy in high places seem to pass out of sight, I therefore venture to ask you to lend your valuable aid and columns to bringing the matter into prominence which it's importance deserves. We can never expect to have our regiments in that state of efficiency which they ought to be in if something is not done to remove the incubus of elderly officers under which they all are weighted. All cannot attain to command as the Royal Commission has wisely pointed out with regard to the British regiments. It therefore becomes imperative that outlets to early retirement should be provided to the officers of—

THE INDIAN ARMY.

REVIEW.

"THE CITY OF SUNSHINE."

[SECOND NOTICE.]

THE third volume of Mr. Allardyce's "City of Sunshine" opens with a description of Madri, the daina, whose evil fame has been spread far and near as the witch of the Gungaputra. Madri lived close to the burning ghaut where the low-caste people of Dhupnagar performed their funeral rites, and rakshasas, or ghouls, had the reputation of hovering about the place after dark to pick up the souls of poor out-castes and torment them before they could find a refuge in some other body. Two persons have determined to consult the witch—one of them superstitious little Chakwi, who thinks that the witch can give her a love philtre which will make Krishna turn his love towards her; and the other Shamsuddeen Khan, the Subadar, who has resolved to poison his son rather than suffer the disgrace of seeing Afzul convicted of robbery and transported. Madri is sorry for the young Mahomedan, and resolves to give him a chance of life, which she does by juggling the love philtre meant for Krishna and the bottle of poison and letting the Subadar take his choice. When the old soldier has departed Chakwi comes out of her concealment, gets the bottle which has been rejected, and hurries off terror-stricken from the witch's abode, but hugging all the way the precious potion which was to make Krishna cast upon her the eyes of favour. As for Three Shells, now that he had secured from Gangooly the priest's packet, he was determined to take Ramanath's life. Calling for two of his hired scoundrels, Panchoo and Tettoo, he induces them to agree to kill the old priest of the Linga. He then takes the packet and burns it without looking at it, for he is afraid to read the terrible story which he has already heard once from the lips of the priest. Three Shells is delighted with his schemes. He fancies that now he is perfectly safe. When Ramanath is dead, he will be secure, and able to foreclose upon those estates, such as the Raja of Ghatgar's, which he has managed to get practically into his hands. He will then be the most important landholder in the vicinity of Dhupnagar, and with Radha for his wife, and Kristo Baboo, the high caste Brahman for a father-in-law, who shall dare to sneer at the low origin of Three Shells, the usurer? To return to Walesbyganj. When Agha had determined to make a pilgrimage to appease the wrath of Ali, he was not sure whether to go to the white Mosque of Bhutpore, where a bunch of hair from the tail of the camel that bore the prophet to Medina was preserved to comfort the Faithful, or Ajibganj, where lay the remains of Pir Murtaza Ali. Neither did he know whether it was quite proper to make his pilgrimage on horseback, but he resolved to run the risk of doing so, feeling confident that a few rupees additional to the custodians of the tomb would make everything all right.

> Agha commenced his pilgrimage under happy auspices, which gave him sanguine hopes of a favourable issue. Before he had well seated himself in the saddle, and while he was yet giving the groom instructions as to what was to be done in his absence, Sultan caught the bit between his teeth, and bounding forward, upset the portly figure of Shama Churn, the grain-dealer, who happened to be then passing on his way to the bathing-ghat. Luckily for the Hindoo, a wet ditch by the wayside received him and saved him from injuries, but he bellowed as loudly as if all his bones had been broken. "Well done, Sultan!" said Agha, patting the horse's neck as he put spurs to him: "that is a better beginning than saying twenty *bismillahs*. I would you had broken the old infidel's neck. You shall have a double feed of gram when we come back, my horse, for your piety. Forward, then, in the name of God!"
>
> Agha had grave doubts whether or not it was a decorous thing to gallop on a pilgrimage, and he conformed so far to his religious scruples, that he restricted Sultan's pace to a broken trot the whole way to Ajibganj. Accordingly the day was well advanced when he reached the tomb of Murtaza Ali; and the porter who looked not a little scandalised at seeing a pilgrim on horseback, told him that Pir Muhammad, the keeper of the shrine, was taking his noonday nap, and could not be disturbed upon any pretence. So Agha had to picket his horse outside the sacred precincts, and then he went and sat down in the shade of the arched gateway by which the holy place is entered, doing his best to bring himself to a devotional frame of mind. But it was always a difficult task for Agha to fix his thoughts upon religious subjects, and before long he was deeply interested in the account which the porter gave him of an old comrade of his, one Ahmed Khan, a Reisaldar of Walesby's Horse, who had lately made a pilgrimage to Ajibganj, and whose liberality the porter loudly praised, in hopes, perhaps, that his auditor might thereby be stimulated to greater generosity.
>
> The shrine of Murtaza Ali was a quadrangular building entered by an arched doorway, the mouldings of which bore a suspicious resemblance to the ornaments of a Hindoo temple. Three sides were occupied by cloisters cut off by a double row of pillars from the open courtyard. The west wing, that towards Mecca, was occupied by the tomb of the saint, over which a mosque had been raised by one of the Muhammadan viceroys of Bengal. An oblong slab of dark-green granite—so dark that it seemed at first sight to be wholly black—above the door of the mosque, bore an inscription in bad Arabic to the effect that—"This mosque—may it be blessed to Islam and the Muslims!—was erected by the Lord of the Age, the owner of the necks of nations, Daood Khan, King of Bengal—may God perpetuate his role and kingdom!—in honour of the renowned saint and lamp of the faith, Pir Murtaza Ali Khan—may God make Heaven his dwelling-place!" Before the steps of the mosque a small space was shut in by a gilt railing, now sorely tarnished and weather-beaten. Inside this enclosure the eye of faith might discern the hoofprints of the sacred beast Alborak, upon the exact spot where he had once stood at the door of Murtaza Ali's grot. Certainly the marks of four horse-shoes, each fitted with the proper number of nails and finished in a style that was highly creditable to celestial farriery, were distinctly visible in the laterite slabs. Admission to kiss these relics was an essential part of the pilgrimage, and had to be purchased by a round largess to the guardian of the shrine. It was a moot point among Muhammadan divines whether the saying of seven *Fatahs* * at the tomb of the saint, or the kissing of the prints of the heavenly beast's feet, was the more efficacious act of devotion. Pir Muhammad, the keeper of the mosque, who was bound to gratuitously admit the poorest *fakir* to pray by the grave of Murtaza Ali, but who charged a handsome fee for the other privilege, held strong convictions in favour of the latter rite.

Agha and the Pir Muhammad, who takes charge of the mosque, have a conversation in which the latter develops a keen turn for business, and then the trooper is turned over to the care of Sayyid Sultan, who looks after the places where pilgrims say prayers.

> Sayyid Sultan was a little wizened man, of some fifty or sixty years of age, with a head of short grey hair cut closely to the poll, and two keen little eyes that seemed to pierce the party upon whom they were turned through and through. He made a lowly obeisance to his superior, keeping his hand affectedly before his eyes, as if the religious glory of the Pir was too strong for his sinful vision. Muttering a blessing the Pir motioned Agha to follow the Sayyid, and as he hurried away to his own apartments, Agha heard him telling over the fifty rupees a third time, and ringing one or two suspected coins upon the stone pavement.
>
> "You will want to kiss the holy footprints of course?" said Sayyid Sultan, in accents that seemed to doubt as if Agha would bear the cost of this rite. "All you gentlemen *Silladars* † who come here make a point of doing it."
>
> "Well, I suppose it can't do any harm," said Agha, gruffly; "and if I can get religious merit in any fashion, I care not much how it comes."
>
> "Just so," answered Sayyid Sultan, who all this time was taking Agha's measure; "and in no way can man yield more delight to Allah than by ministering to His service. It is written that riches without God are the greatest poverty and misery. A worthy gentleman who came here a few days ago, a soldier like yourself, gave me twenty rupees to be allowed to kiss the holy footprints, and he said that he felt his sins fall off from him the moment his lips touched the stone."
>
> "That wasn't Reisaldar Ahemd Khan of Walesby's Horse was it?" inquired Agha. "I don't believe Ahmed's sins would fall from him though he kissed the actual buttocks of Alborak, let alone his foot-marks. He was the greatest rascal in the regiment."
>
> "The more the miracle," responded Sayyid Sultan. "Had the gentleman been a saint, he would have had no sins to get rid off. He gave me five rupees, moreover, to myself, so well pleased was he. But perhaps you have nothing on your mind, in which case we may as well pass on."
>
> "Twenty rupees is a deal of money," grumbled Agha. "I could have kissed the tail of the Prophet's camel at Bhutpore for a fourth of that sum."
>
> "O Allah, hear not this cut-off one!" muttered Sayyid Sultan, in an audible whisper, as he raised his eyes heavenward. "To even the relics of Ajibganj with the Bhutpore trumpery! But 'tis ignorance, and let not your mercy lay this impiety to his charge. Ameen!"
>
> Agha responded to the Sayyid's prayer by sulkily counting out twenty rupees and placing them in the conductor's palm. As this was ten rupees more than this legitimate fee, the Sayyid was somewhat mollified; and, with an air of greater civility, he unlocked the enclosure, and directed Agha how his devotions were to be performed. The two entered and prostrated themselves, and with the aid of the Sayyid, the Khyberee got through the ceremony with due decorum.
>
> There still remained the tomb of the saint to be visited, and in spite of the manifest veneration of the keeper of the shrine for the holy quadruped's foot prints Agha built more hopes upon his prayers at the tomb of Murtaza Ali than on any other part of the pilgrimage.
>
> * * *
>
> "I shall have to go my private devotions in about four hours; I suppose you will have finished your prayers by that time, that I may attend you to the gate?" said Sayyid Sultan, as, motioning Agha to enter the mosque, he squatted down on the steps, and coiled himself up to sleep in a shady corner.
>
> "I pray for four hours!" ejaculated Agha to himself as he shambled into the holy place. "By Allah, and by Allah, but I could say in four minutes all the prayers that ever I learned! Truly, I am a *taza-wallah* (freshman, in religious affairs."
>
> However Agha prostrated himself, and repeated such orisons as he could recollect, with a successful effort at fervour. He repeated the *Kalima*, or Creed, and *Fatah*, or Opener, three times over; and then; when his stock of prayers was exhausted he began to yawn and look about him. It was a disappointing thing, after all, this pilgrimage. Here he had spent seventy rupees, and what better was he? The whole thing had been a mere mechanical operation, and his feelings had found none of that relief which he had expected from contact with holy things. And as for getting ghostly counsel from the guardians of the shrine, the fellows were as mercenary as itinerant *tamashawallahs* (showmen). But there was the tomb of the saint; there could be no deception with him, if Agha could only address him in proper terms. But this was exactly what Agha could not do; and the more he deliberated upon a form of words the more he shrank from giving utterance to his own language. Mechanically he began to move his hands as if he were polishing the barrel of his favourite pistol; but even this exercise failed to enliven his intellect. At length, plucking up courage, he began, after having assured himself by the snoring of the Sayyid that no earthly ear was overbearing his petitions.
>
> "In the name of God, the compassionate the merciful.
>
> "O blessed Pir Murtaza Ali Khan, an Afghan yourself, and knowing how difficult it is for an Afghan to do right, have mercy on the vilest and humblest of your slaves.
>
> "I am worse than a dog of dirt, and a cat of clay; and worse than that, and worse than that, and worse than that!
>
> "I am worse than the Nawab of Panch Pahar's little, brown, spavined gelding; and worse than that, and worse than that, and worse than that!
>
> "I am worse than the rotten old rock that lies between Dhupnagar and Milkiganj, on the banks of the Gangaputra; and worse than that, and worse than that, and worse than that!
>
> "Wherefore, O blessed Pir Murtaza Ali Khan, seeing that thou art so holy, and I am so vile, do what is needful. What use of more? Ameen!"
>
> As Agha reflected over the terms of this supplication he began to feel more at his ease. He had abased himself, before the saint in as depreciatory terms as his mind could suggest, and what more could a reasonable saint expect? The day was hot, Agha was tired with his ride, and while he thus mused, with heart intent on heavenly things, his senses suddenly deserted him and in a few minutes his nasal organ was sending forth an antistrophe to the sonorous strophes of Sayyid Sultan.

After a sound sleep, Agha galloped home well pleased with his pilgrimage, although it had cost him Rs. 70 and a gold bracelet, which he had left on the tomb of the saint. And what has Radha been doing all this time? Sukheena did not fail to tell her all the news which was flying about the bazaar with respect to the broken-off marriage between her and Krishna, but this only excited Radha's scorn for Krishna. But when Sukheena mentions the arrest of Afzul, Radha rouses herself indeed; and after a short struggle between her duty to caste and her father, she determines to go forth and prevent the life or liberty of the young Mahomedan being sacrificed for her sake. Chakwi, with her love philtre, was glad when she reached the old priest's house again, and when she slipped into Krishna's room, and emptied the phial into the water bottle, she was proud that at last she was on the fair way to win her husband's love. Krishna, who has determined to quit Dhupnagar on the following morning, enters the room with his father. Priest and son have an exciting conversation, during which the old man drinks off the contents of the water bottle. Krishna is determined to quit the place, and the old man is angered, but as he turns to leave the place Krishna pleads that they may part in peace. "Let me go in peace with you, my father; leave me not without your blessing." "Bless you my son!" says Ramanath, laying his hands fondly on the young man's head, and then, mistrusting his own firmness, he hastily leaves the house and crosses the grass towards his temple. Ramanath sat in the temple porch until the sun went down, and the building was shrouded in the darkness of night. He is full of a strange sadness. He had previously determined to disinherit Krishna and leave all his property to the Linga Temple if his son persisted in his heresies, and he now wished to get back from Gangooly, the headman, the packet which he had placed in his hands conveying his wishes with regard to the disinheritance of Krishna. But while he is yet thinking, he becomes faint and giddy. With unsteady steps, and eyes that seem to swim in his head, he rises and enters the temple to prepare for the evening worship of the Linga. Here is Mr. Allardyce's description of the scene in which Yama, the angel of death, lays his hand upon Ramanath, the priest:—

> With unsteady steps, and with eyes that seemed to swim in his head, Ramanath entered the temple, and began to prepare for the evening worship of the Linga. But simple as the ritual was, it appeared to him that evening a labour which he could hardly hope to get over. He took the lamp from a niche in the wall, where Modhoo, the porter, had left it, and placed it with a heavy languid air before the altar. Its flickering rays shone darkly upon the black stone idol, smeared with streaks of paint, and garlanded with faded *vilwa* leaves, and played upon the dusky corners of the wall, which, like a sullen face that refuses to smile at a jest, grew all the more black and grim for it. In a hole to the left of the Linga stood Three Shell's present, the golden goblet, the graven figures on which seemed to Ramanath to grin and leer at him as if a spirit of devilry had suddenly quickned the bas-reliefs into life. An angry scowl came from each of the three heads of Siva, the destroyer, and even the lovely Parvati stared at him with cruel stoney eyes, while the middling mother-in-law seemed as if she were covertly putting ill against him into the hearts of her children. Ramanath had seen the vase by lamplight every night for some time past, but it had never presented the same weird and demoniacal appearance to his eyes before. He felt himself growing worse and worse every minute; his inside was as it were on fire, and he could hardly repress his inclination to vomit even in the holy place. He staggered as he took the platters of rice and plantains and placed them before the shrine, and then fell rather than prostrated himself in front of the Linga.
>
> "What can this be?" he groaned, as he buried his burning forehead in the palms of his hands. "I am as if my feet were already in the holy streams of the Gungaputra, and death had stopped up all the doors and were waiting to seize me. O Mritunjaya, conqueror of death, keep thy arm over thy slave!"
>
> He raised himself with difficulty, and reaching his hand to a goblet of Gungaputra water which stood among the sacrificial vessels, greedily drained the contents. "My curse upon Three Shells and his vase," he murmured, looking up towards the *lota*. "Why did I ever allow it to come hither? The god frowns on me as if I had betrayed his service. I have never felt happy since I placed it in the temple. It has mingled a scent of blood with the smell of the sacrifices."
>
> Again he turned towards the Linga and endeavoured to compose himself to prayer, but the pains which had been allayed for an instant by the draught of water, had again seized him with redoubled force; and he lay and writhed in agony before the shrine.
>
> Had Ramanath's senses been as acute as they usually were, he would have heard a slight noise at the temple door, the faint sound of a curiously dropped footfall, and the rustle of the *peepul* leaves which the presence of an intruder had stirred into motion in the stillness of the night. Two dark figure came warily stealing through the compound, and mounted the temple steps on tiptoe. "All right—he is there," whispered the former of the two peeping inside the temple door; "move gently, Tettoo."
>
> "Gently, Panchoo," said the other in the same low tones, as, holding the temple lintel, he noiselessly balanced himself upon the door-step.
>
> "O God!" groaned Ramanath within, "this is death undoubtedly; and to die here alone! Which of my many sins has so incensed the gods that they have punished me thus? Oh for a drink of water to quench only for a moment this hell-fire that is burning in my breast. If I could raise my voice they might hear me. Help! help! son Krishna! Modhoo, porter! Chakwi! my Chakwi! help!"
>
> The two men interchanged a sacred glance in the darkness. "What is the matter with him, Panchoo?" whispered Tettoo of his more sapient comrade.
>
> "I don't know," said Panchoo, with a shudder; "but I wish the Gungaputra were well between us and this place."
>
> "So do I, Panchoo," responded the other; "there are too many gods and ghosts about here for me. I would rather cut half-a-score of throats in broad day-light than do this job."
>
> "They hear me not," groaned Ramanath, "and I must die alone. Poor Krishna he will bitterly mourn his father for all our differences. And Chakwi, too, who loved me as well as though she had been my own flesh and bloods God keep them all, and carry my blessing to them, for they will have little enough else when I am gone. The temple and our family lands will go to strangers. Would that the gods might give me strength enough to crawl to Gangooly, the beadman's and burn that paper I gave him! Fool that I was, to disinherit my son! and all for an idol that sees me devoured by sharp flames at its very foot—me that have ministered to it for forty years—without rendering me aught of assistance. O Siva! after having served thee so all these years, is it thus I am requited? The gods are dying, else would they not leave me thus."
>
> "I dont like this, Panchoo," said Tettoo, who with difficulty could keep his teeth from chattering with terror; "for the gods' sake let us go hence. See him now, how he welters and writhes and foams at the mouth! The hand of some god is upon him!"
>
> "Peace," whispered the more stolid Panchoo, "he is dying. You won't have to spoil your new knife after all. See where Three Shells' vase stands—a brave dish, Tettoo. Rathal Dass, the Benarese jeweller, will give us a thousand rupees for it."
>
> "Ah, yes, a thousand rupees," said Tettoo, rubbing his hands as he peered round the temple door at the gift of the mahajan glittering in the lamplight; "why, well be rajahs, Tettoo, when we get back to our villages;" and, heedless of the terrible death-struggle that was going on before him, the callous wretch rubbed his hands and chuckled at the fine prospect with which he pictured to himself.
>
> "What! not marry Kristo Baboo's daughter?" cried Ramanath raising his head upon his arm, and looking wildly forward into the darkness; "ay, but you shall though even if we should need bullocks and ropes to drag you to the family altar. I swear it by the Linga of Dhupnagar; and an oath taken by that is not to be lightly broken, like an oath by the trumpery Linga of Gapshapganj or the rickety old temple of the Dhurma Thakoor. What say ye, Chakwi? Ay, ay, he is your husband; much joy have ye had of him, poor little goose! But he shall make amends to you, girl—he shall; I swear it by all the gods! The gods! ay, much to swear by when they let me perish thus uncomforted. Help Chakwi! Krishna! god of the azure neck, Meahshwara, thou who dwellest upon the hills! hither to my help or I perish—I perish!

Thus has Chakwi's love philtre done its work. Tettoo catches up the lota and flies from the temple, and is followed by Panchoo, both scoundrels making off in the direction of the Panch Pahar jungles. In Walesbyganj matters were looking quite as grave as they were in the temple. More in sorrow than in anger, the Subadar had administered the witch's medicine to his son, and then believes that he has killed Afzul. He calls Agha to his side:—

> "Agha, the child is ill, is dying. To-night it is decreed that he shall end his ill-spent life, and answer to his name when the Angel of Death calls over the roll. O Allah! for the Prophet's sake, may he find favour, and be able to give satisfaction in the Day of Reckoning. O martyrs of Kerbella! would that my own life could have saved our disgrace, and I would cheerfully have laid it down for his—yea, willingly as ever I put foot in the stirrup on a battle morning!"
>
> And the old man covered his face in his gown, and sobbed as if his heart would break. Agha stood for a moment looking piteously at the man who had been the boldest rider in Walesby's horse, who had never flinched before Afghan steel or Sikh bullet, and who now seemed so broken down that a push from a sheathed sabre could have prostrated him. Without answering a word, Agha unceremoniously entered the room, and approached the couch where Afzul was lying. The young man's face was flushed, his breathing hard and painful, and at times he groaned and muttered in his sleep. Agha, who had picked up some skill in leechcraft during his campaigning days, felt his pulse, and could see that the young man had caught one of the fevers peculiar to the district, which completely prostrate the patient while they last, and subside after two or three hours, returning every day regularly at the same time for weeks. Having satisfied himself that there was no serious cause for alarm, Agha stole quietly out of the room, where the Subadar was still standing with his face buried in the folds of his gown—the shaking of his tall form alone betraying the intensity of his emotion.
>
> "He must have gone crazed," said Agha to himself, "not to know that it is only jungle-fever that's the matter. However, the mistake may serve Afzul. And why should I set him right?"
>
> "What do you wish me to do, Subadar Sahib?" he said aloud, in quiet submissive tone, very unlike his usual rough way of speaking.
>
> "I would have you stay by him to the end, " said the Subadar, making a great effort to master his emotion; "and do all that you can to aid him in passing easily through the Bitter Hour. Give him whatever he asks for, and when all is over call me. O Afzul, my son! my son! I dare not look upon you in life again lest my purpose O God would that I had died before I had to do what I have done!" and the old man reeled with agitation, and would have fallen had not Agha caught him in his arms.
>
> "What have you done?" said Agha, in a hoarse whisper, for he was now thoroughly alarmed, and he clutched the Subadar's wrist firmly in his grasp. "Tell me what you mean! Say that you have done no harm to the Child. Speak in the name of God, whose mercy be about us all. Say that he is safe, and that you only rave."
>
> "Alas, no, I have killed him!" groaned the Subadar. "Unable to bear the disgrace that he must bring upon us, I have taken his life."
>
> "*Allah Karim!* God be merciful!" cried Agha, aghast; "have you poisoned him!"
>
> "Yes," groaned the Subadar; "Madri, the witch by the burning ghat, gave me a certain poison, which I placed in his water. It was more than four hours since he drank it, and he cannot last much longer."
>
> Without saying a word Agha placed the old man, who had almost fainted, on the rough bench which had been used as a seat by Afzul's warders, and rushed down-stairs in the direction of the cook-rooms. Some half-dozen grooms and servants were smoking around the lamp, placed in the centre of the floor, as he entered.
>
> "Here, Yusuf Khan!" he cried, grasping an old syce or groom, who had been a camp-follower of Walesby's horse for many a day, and had found an asylum for his old age in the Subadar's stables; "jump up! Take Bahram, and Bechoo, and Shere Sing with you, and fetch Madri, the *daina*, from her hut by the burning ghat. Hail her hither although you should have to dig her soul out with the points of your knives. She has poisoned Afzul. Off, dogs!" he added, seeing that they hesitated; "if you be not back with her before a Moulvie could tell over his beads, I shall send your accursed souls to your father the devil before he comes for them of himself."

Poor Radha had entered the house while the Subadar and Agha were in the height of their tribulation. Agha leads her to Afzul's room.

> "There, maiden," he said, turning towards Radha, who was so nervous and agitated that she was scarcely conscious of Afzul's being before her; "you said you could save him, and you see what straits he is now in. If you do aught for him, do it quickly, for a whole legion of *hakims* (doctors) will soon be of little avail to him."
>
> "Alas! what is this?" cried Radha, realising the fact that Afzul was ill. "Sacred Doorga! support me! He is ill; he does not know me! Afzul, Afzul! it is I, speak to me. O heavens! what does this all mean?"
>
> "It means death," said Agha, in a stern voice.
>
> "Death!" cried Radha, casting a wild look at her informant; "then I will die too, Afzul!" she exclaimed, falling upon her knees by the bedside. "Afzul, waken up and speak to me, if only one word. See I am come to you! I leave all—all, I say, faith and friends—for your sake. I would leave them for even your dead body, Afzul. For the love of the gods—for the love of your God, only say that you love and we shall die together! But he cannot answer me; the finger of Yama (the god of death) has already touched his tongue. O Shamana, leveller of all things, take my life with his and let his bier be our bridal bed!"
>
> And the impulsive girl put her arms round Afzul's unconscious form, and kissed his face again and again, placing her soft cheek against his breast, and showering down tears on the pillow. The Khyberee made a gesture as if at first he would roughly pull her back, and then stopped short; held out his hand to seize the girl by the arm, and then drew it back and dashed it hastily across his eyes; attempted to relieve his feelings by an oath, but broke down in a sob.
>
> Suddenly Radha gave a piercing shriek and sprang wildly to her feet. "I am *suttee* for your sake, Afzul;" She cried, throwing her arms into the air and loosening her tresses from their bonds; "I will go to you through the fire, so hear me mother Gunga! I would go to you through hell itself. O Afzul! rouse up and let us breathe our souls into one with our last breaths. For your sake I renounce both caste and kin; dead or alive, I am yours—yours only. To the pile with me! take me to the pile! *Hurree bol! Hurree bol! Hurree bol!*" and thus shouting the cry which the widows of her people were wont to utter on ascending the funeral pyre, Radha tossed her arms wildly upwards, and fell forward senseless upon Afzul's body.
>
> "She is dead!" cried Agha; "dead by the sword of the Imaum Mehdi! Here, girl! hold her up and chafe her brow while I fetch some water. 'Tis a life worth saving were she a million times an infidel. Why don't they bring the witch? May I drink the draught of the damned if I do not take some one's life for this night's work!"
>
> When Agha rushed hastily back again with a *lota* (goblet) full of water, and began to assist Sukeena, who, through terror at the place where she was, anxiety for her mistress's safety and apprehensions on her own account if aught should befall Radha, was hardly capable of doing anything, he found the Subadar standing by, astonishment at the presence of the females mastering for a moment his grief.
>
> "What is this? Who are these women? How come they here at such a time?" he asked Agha, abruptly.
>
> "'Tis the Hindoo girl whom Afzul loved," replied Agha, never pausing in the work of bringing Radha to life, rubbing her hands and fanning her brow with a tenderness that came strangely from so rough a character. She said she came to save him, but I think it has rather been to die with him."
>
> "Poor child!" said the Subadar; "it is hard that so beautiful a creature should have laid her love upon one so worthless. I fear she will lose her character by coming here. Deal gently with her, Agha, and get some one to take her home in quietness and safety."
>
> "It is a lie!" cried Radha, wildly, as speech began to come back to her. "Who dares to say that Afzul Khan is a thief? who but a low caste cur of a Dipty Baboo—a wretched oil-seller's son? He is innocent—I swear it over the holy waters of the Ganges, and by the Linga of Dhupnagar. Suspicions! what care I for your suspicions? I tell you it was to see me—yes me, Radha Lahory—that he came about Kristo Baboo's compound at night; and think, ye I would love a thief? I clear Afzul in the sight of all men. If he is guilty so am I—— Good God! what am I saying?" said she, as she regained consciousness and remembered where she was; "no earthly evidence will bring him back to life now."
>
> The Subadar gave a deep groan. "O Agha! why was I not told of this? Why did you not let me know the cause of Afzul's night wandering? Why did you and he allow me to believe him guilty when he was innocent? Your silence has made me slay my son!" and the old man tottered to the bedside, and taking Afzul's hand in his own, besought his forgiveness and entreated the unconscious youth to speak to him. "O child, child! why did I not know you better?" sobbed the Subadar; "why did I not trust that, whatever your faults might be, you would never bring your father's name to dishonour? But I was too proud of my fame—jealously proud of my face being white before the Sahibs and their *Sirkar* (Government); and Allah, to punish my pride, made me mad enough to stretch out my hand against the life that I gave. *Tobah, tobah*" (repentance).*

Madri is soon brought, and she discovers that the Subadar must have chosen the safe potion and Chakwi the poison. Of course, she has no difficulty in working the miracle of bringing back Afzul to life again. In the course of time Mr. Eversley, the Magistrate, arrives and the Subadar produces his son for trial. Mr. Roy, who happened to overhear Three Shells' familiars plotting for the death of Ramanath the priest, engages to become counsel for Afzul and to clear his character. The trial was held under a large banyan tree, in the open air. At first the evidence seems to be going straight against Afzul, because he had frequently been seen loitering in the vicinity of the house of Baboo Kristo Lahory, whose money had been stolen. But the Baboo lawyer bides his time. He soon produces evidence which causes Mr. Eversley to order Three Shells to be arrested on the spot. It appears that after Panchoo and Tettoo had fled on the way to the Panch Pahar, they had quarrelled about the lotah and Panchoo had stabbed Tettoo. The latter was discovered by Gangooly, the headman, and of course he proved an invaluable witness against Three Shells. Then, as if to put all doubt about Afzul's innocence at an end, the proceedings were interrupted by a very dramatic incident. Radha had broken through the crowd, and thrown herself at the Magistrate's feet, and confessed that Afzul was no robber but had merely come to see her. The Magistrate says:—

> "And now I must see about that girl. Stand forward, young lady. If you take my advice you will go back to your father's house, and not be so ready to get young fellows into trouble by encouraging them about your windows at hours when they should be in their own beds. Here is your daughter, Baboo. A pretty girl like her will not long sigh for a husband. Will you take her home with you, and let what is past be forgotten?"
>
> "Never!" said Kristo, with an angry scowl. "She is no daughter of mine of or this. She may kennel in the bazaar for aught I care. The Lahories may not have been better than there neighbours, but there was never one of the strain who disgraced us in this fashion before. Go to your paramour, wanton, with my curse, and the cures of the holy——"
>
> "Oh, father!" cried the girl, throwing herself at his feet and raising her hands, "curse me not. I am your daughter,—your silken haired one—your Radha, as you used to call me."
>
> "Back, forehead burned one! " cried the Baboo, starting away from her; break not my caste with the touch of your polluting hands.'
>
> "I tell you no," he roared to the Dipty, who holding by his arm was endeavouring in vain to persuade him to take back his daughter. "If you want her thus much, there she is. Take her you, or any one else who chooses, but do not ask me to be your pandar. I call ye all friends, to witness that Kristo Doss Lahory is a childless man."
>
> "Come away daughter," said the Subadar, stepping forward and tenderly raising the sobbing girl. "Heed not his revilings; henceforth I am your father. The will of Allah has rescued you from the abominations of heathendom, and placed you under the light of the only true faith. 'Hell hath He made for those misguided fools' and Heaven for us that are true believers. Reclining upon the couches of the blessed, ye shall see him who reviled you writhing in the torments of the damned.' Amen."
>
> "Nay, but," faltered the weeping Radha, "he is my father, and I love him dearly. Who else will care for a cast off one like me?"
>
> "I will, Radha," whispered Afzul in her ear; and the maiden blushed, and clung still more firmly to the Subadar's arm.
>
> "I see no reason, Subadar Sahib," said the Magistrate, "if the girl is willing to go with you, why you should not take her. Her own father chooses to cast her off, and there is no one else who has any claims upon her. But she is a high-caste girl. I hope your son will marry her honourably."
>
> "She shall be married the first propitious day after she puts off her idolatrous belief and repeats the creed of Islam. Her name shall be Kadijah, and may her husband prove as faithful and loving a husband to her as the Prophet—may the fulfilment of the blessing be upon him!—was to her who first bore that name."
>
> "It is enough," said the Magistrate; "and you, Baboo, ought to be thankful that your daughter has fallen into such good hands, seeing that you have cast her away yourself."
>
> "The justice of the Sahibs, indeed!" muttered Kristo, as, calling his servants together, he strode away to his own house. "They have taken my land, and now they have got my daughter. Oh, for a second Parasu Rama to clean the country of the unclean brood, whether Christian or Mussulman!"

The Magistrate then closes the proceedings by reluctantly taking a heavy bail from Prossunno the lawyer and Protap for the re-appearance of Three Shells on the following day. That worthy, however, learns that the packet which he had destroyed only related to Ramanath's disposition of his property, and as he concludes that the other packet containing an account of his previous career is in the hands of Mr. Eversley, the Magistrate, he prudently concludes that flight will be the better part of valour. He accordingly collects all the valuables that are handy and even secures about his person the title-deeds of the Raja of Ghatghar's property. When the flight of the money-lender is discovered Afzul and Agha determine to hunt him down. The chapter describing the money-lenders' adventures in the forests of the Panch Pahar is written with singular vividness, and we are sure our readers will pardon us for making the following extract from it:—

> The forest glades were cool, and Three Shells walked briskly in the shade, so long has the sun was still low in the heavens. The grass was laden with dew, now drying up in the heat; and the mountain streams, which he drank from, were cold and refreshing. His path soon plunged into the depths of the jungle, where all landmarks were lost, and where the sun was scarcely seen through the thick canopy of leaves and branches that intervened. Now and then a band of monkeys would look impudently upon the traveller, and then brake away crashing over the tree tops; and the squirrels would hop up the boughs at his approach, and the green lizard raise itself curiously from the grass and cease its tick-ticking for a few minutes at the sight of a human being.
>
> Presently the road grew more and more narrow, and the ascent steeper and more toilsome; and the jungle became so thick that Three Shells paused every now and then to assure himself that he had not lost the track. At length he found himself in the centre of a thicket of young bamboo reeds, some feet taller than his head, interspersed with tall jungle grass and fern, and the white bells of the poisonous *dhatura*. With difficulty he forced his way through, in spite of pricks and jags from thorns and the sharp points of twigs, and came out on the side of a ravine, bristling with rough weather beaten rocks, and with tall trees skirting both sides as far as the eye could follow it up the hill. It was evident to Three Shells that he need not hope to get across the hills by this road; and he resolved to retrace his steps, and follow some one of the other tracks that he had noticed in his morning walk. But in the jungles of Panch Pahar it is much more easy for a traveller to lose his road than to find it again; and Three Shells had lived long enough in the valley of the Gungaputra to have heard of many travellers who had lost their way there, and had never been heard of again, until some hunter had found their bones months after they were missed.
>
> But the day was still young, and Three Shells had good heart. He beat a path for himself through the long grass and the bamboo clumps, keeping the sun upon his right hand, and ever striving to hold his course up the hill. The ascent was getting still steeper, and the fierce heat betokened that noonday was at hand. The money-lender had tasted no food that day, and he soon began to feel faint and thirsty. Just as the sun was at the highest point in the firmament he reached a small well, under the shadow of an arching rock, the green creepers that covered the face of which threw down a fringy curtain to screen the wayfarer from the heat.
>
> "But for this cursed mistake," growled Three Shells, after he had taken a long draught of water from the spring and had filled his mouth with a handful of the sweet leaves, "I should have been over the hill and well down the other side. I would give a kid to Kalee that I could strike upon the right track. Another night in this forest would be dangerous, for they will have all the outlets surrounded by to-morrow; besides there are tigers about here, who would soon scent the presence of prey. A few minutes more rest, and then I must push on again."
>
> While he sat a kite came down with a swoop, and made a dart into the long grass on the other side of the well, but spying Three Shells instantly took wing again and hovered about above the spot.
>
> "Does the foul bird think it is to feed upon me?" he said, with a shudder; "but I will baulk it. I shall get out of this forest so soon as possible, for this is the second evil omen that I have met with since I started. Perhaps it may have some carrion among the grass there—I shall look."
>
> He put the tall reeds aside and looked them, stretching forward his long neck; but one glance was enough, and he drew back with a shudder. A mangled corpse, the bone of which had been partly picked by wild beasts, and were still in some places covered with loathsome blue and red fragments of flesh, dotted with myriads of black flies, and emitting a disgusting stench, lay in the thicket; and hard by its side bright and shining—a strange contrast to the filthy clod of human clay beside it—was the golden vase of the Linga—the famed present of Three Shells to the shrine of Dhupnagar.
>
> "Sacred Siva!" he ejaculated, drawing a long breath "it is Panchoo. He must have perished in the jungle or have been slain by a tiger—as I shall be, doubtless, if I stay longer in this accursed spot," he added, while a wild fear flashed across his mind, and he looked anxiously about him as if he meditated instant flight. "And the vase with him too," he muttered; "shall I leave it to be lost for ever in the jungle? Nay, for then what good shall the gods get of it. I will take it with me; and then they will have a direct interest in leading me safely through, in order that I may restore it to their service."
>
> With averted eyes and shuddering all the while, the usurer put aside the long spear grass, and, scarcely daring to let himself see the ghastly remains beside it, clutched the vase and then ran some yards away from the spot before he dared to pause and look at it.
>
> "Ah ha," said he, passing his hand fondly over the graven gold, "the bright one, the shining one; brought back again by the goodness of the gods to its rightful owner; my luck then has not altogether left me, and this vase will pleasure the gods and give me a good footing for pity somewhere else. And that is Panchoo: well it is better perhaps that he is out of the way with so little trouble—folks like him give no trouble. And now I must try the ascent again, for the sun has already taken the downhill path."
>
> Three Shells again set out, with his spirits considerably elevated by finding the vase, which he tied into the corner of his chaddar. He pushed through the thick brushwood, heedless that it was tearing both his clothes and his skin. Sometimes he scrambled up a rock to look about him in the hope that he might be able to gather some idea of where he was, but only to come down again, disheartened by the absence of any known landmark by which he could guide his steps. When he got a clear pathway in the forest he would run for a short space, but only to find himself again environed by trackless jungle. He was every hour getting more faint and weary; the afternoon sun was beating upon him with merciless fury wherever its rays could penetrate through the branches; the pains of hunger and thirst were both beginning to tell upon him; and his heart was sinking at the thought of having to pass another night in the forest, without food, and exposed to danger from wild beasts.
>
> After toiling for some hours, he fell upon a track, and with a cry of joy set out, wearied as he was, following its course with long strides. Up it went, winding out and in the face of the hill, now diving under the cover of heavy forest, now coming boldly out upon a bare brow, whence he could see the broad river and its green banks sloping up from each side far away beneath him. The road was strewed with hard, flinty stones, which cut his shoes and hurt his feet. He stumbled over the stumps of trees, and stripped himself upon exposed roots, but still he pressed on, in spite of all his difficulties. He began to feel more and more every moment that it was a race for life that he was running, and he urged his steps onward with increasing desperation as he noticed that the sun was sinking down upon the hill, and that the shadows were lengthening out towards the eastward. He heard a couple of bears roaring in the jungle to the left of him, but his other terrors so goaded him on that he scarcely noted the significance of the noise. More strait and more stony grew the road until Three Shells was obliged to crawl up it on his hards and his knees. At length, panting and breathless, sweating at every pore, with cut knees and bloody hands, cursing his calamities and praying to the gods each in his turn, the money-lender reached a spot where the broad shoulders of a huge rock had arrested the downward tendency of the soil, and formed a small green level. Here he lay with aching limbs, and lungs that were like to burst within his chest, calculating from the declining sun how much time still remained for him to make his way across the hill.
>
> "May all fiends in all the hells strangle that meddling headman, and still more meddling lawyer," he groaned. "Who could have thought even this time yesterday that I would be driven thus to take to the jungle like a wild beast? I would almost give the Ghatghar titles to any one who would avenge me on these two. But my day may come yet. Three Shells was never the man to be struck down by a straw."
>
> "What is that?" cried he, raising himself on his elbow and listening attentively, as the clear ping-pang of a rifle was heard down below, and taken up by the forest dells in a thousand echoes. "A gun-shot? It cannot be that they are on my track. They could never have dreamed that I had taken this road. No, no; it must be a stray hunter. But I will make safety sure, and put the crest of the hill between me and him."
>
> Slowly he drew himself up, all sore and aching, and looked round in search of his way. But there was only one track leading to the place where he stood, that by which he had struggled up with so much difficulty, and it ended here abruptly. He was then again lost in the forest—lost, and the avenger of blood perhaps hard on his heels. He went round about the little green platform, pushing aside the grass with his hands, and bending down to seek, but in vain, for the continuance of the path. And when at last no hope remained, he tossed his hands in the air with a wild cry of despair, and, with a blasphemous imprecation upon the gods, plunged forward into the jungle.
>
> In the recesses of a deep ravine, by a shallow pool of water, were seated Afzul and Agha. Huge black rocks, whose surfaces were polished by rain and floods to a marble smoothness and variegated with frequent spangles of talc, which in the afternoon sun glistened like veins of virgin silver, hung over them on both sides. Before them was a precipitous cliff some thirty or forty feet high, the top of which seemed to have been broken off and to have receded for a space, leaving a ledge two or three feet up, covered with the tall *sabah* grass of which the boatmen of the Gungaputra made their ropes and nets. In the rains a powerful torrent dashes down the ravine, clearing the tall rocks above Afzul and Agha at one bound; but now there was only a small stream trickling down the face of the precipice, and scarcely sufficing to keep the water in the pools from growing stagnant. Even at noon it was cool and shady in the bottom of the ravine, where the two Muhammadans were seated; and the change was grateful and refreshing to them, wearied as they were with toiling up the heights under the fierce heat and glare. Afzul had thrown himself back at full length, his hands below his head; and Agha was still dipping his palms, hollowed in cup fashion, into the pool, and sipping the water with gusto.
>
> "This, I fancy, is the place they call the tiger's *nullah*" (ravine), said Afzul. "I have heard them howling here myself while shooting in the jungle across on the brow. It is useless to look for him here, if he has any regard for his skin. I'm tired, and I really don't see much fun in wearing ourselves out for that rotten old carrion of a usurer. We have got an antelope, which will to much more use to us, and I propose that we turn and go home."
>
> "Yes, and if you had held your shot as I told you, we might have ran down the bigger game by this time," grumbled Agha, testily. "Of course the noise would alarm him and he would cower among the grass or scramble up a tree out of sight. But I will take my oath on the Koran that he is not a far hence. We saw his marks clearly not a hundred yards back. I wish we had one of those dogs that the shepherds of the Safed-koh used to breed. I have seen one—half-wolf it was—that followed a foray from near Lughman more than a score of *koss* into the Bajour hills."
>
> "But we have not such good noses," said Afzul, with a yawn. "It is rather the ears that your family is remarkable for, friend Agha. Heigho! I wonder what Radha is doing? What, in Shaitan's name, could have brought me out on this donkey's hunt to leave the dear one to pine alone for my absence?"
>
> "Pity you did not bring her with you," sneered Agha. "Truss her on your back like a knapsack wherever you go for the next six weeks, and after that swear at her for being in your way if you happen by accident to look into the same room where she is. You remind me of Saloh Khan, a trooper of Walesby's Horse, who could scarcely tear himself away from his wife long enough to mount guard for the first fortnight; and afterwards he was so loath to go home to his hut in the lines, that he would sleep night after night in his horse's forestall, until the woman ran away with Kurrack Beg, the Mogul money-lender of Shubkudder, and 'the peace of the Prophet go with them' said Saleh Khan."
>
> "Dearest Radha," said Afzul, musingly, and unheeding the sarcasms of his comrade, there is some pleasure in the thought of going home, now that your sweet face is waiting to welcome me. But hearken?" he cried suddenly springing to his feet. "By all the holy Imaums, do you hear that?"
>
> As they rose to their feet, a hoarse, rough roar, not unlike a distant shock of broken thunder, and ending in a reverberating bellow, was heard up above them. The rocks and the trees took up the echo, and for a few seconds the whole was filled with the appalling sound.
>
> "A tiger!" said Afzul, in a low whisper; "by the tomb of the Prophet, if his lair be near us we shall have to fight for it. See that your gun is right, and stand by until the brute comes within shot.
>
> All was silence for a few minutes, except that a couple of jackals, wakened by the roar, and deeming it prudent to change their quarters, started up from their bed in the long grass and scampered down the ravine. A great white owl, roused by a sound seldom heard but at the dead of night, came out of a tree above their heads, and after stupidly flopping about for a few minutes, went back to its nest, disgusted at such untimely disturbance.
>
> The moment was a critical one, for Afzul had only a muzzle-broading rifle and Agha a somewhat antiquated fowling-piece loaded with ball; but the two stood in fearless expectation, the old trooper waiting for the result with the dogged, unflinching fatalism of a true Mussulman; and the young man, with all the boldness and enthusiasm of youth for adventure, burning to add to the list of his exploits the crowning glory of a hunter's life—the slaughter of a tiger in its own lair.
>
> Again another bellow broke forth up above them ending this time in an angry growl; and while they stood with hand on trigger, and guns ready to aim, a man appeared above them on the top of the rock. He stood for a second and looked wildly about him, and then began to let himself down the face of the cliff. A cleft in the upper part of the rock, in which some spiny brambles and broad spear-grass had taken root, assisted him to get down; and with hands bleeding and clothes torn, Three Shells—for it was he—let himself down. A shoe dropped from one of his feet as it beat the air, seeking in vain for a footing, and fell almost on Afzul's head. They could hear the groans and almost inarticulate exclamations which accompanied the painful descent; but though the money-lender paused often, and looked down, to the bottom of the ravine, his gaze was too wild and excited to notice the presence of men below him. He had eyes for only two things—for the tiger, which had not yet appeared above, and for the distance between him and the bottom with its rough jagged stumps and sharp-pointed stones.
>
> At last his pursuer appeared. As the fierce animal paused for a minute on the crest of the cliff, he took in the whole situation at the first glance. He saw his quarry below him relax his hold in terror and drop helplessly downward on the little ledge midway up the rock, where he rolled himself into a knot, with hands up-raised in mute supplication for mercy and eyes that seemed fascinated by those of his assailant. He saw down below him, also, the two hunters, and acknowledged their presence by an impatient switch of his tail, and a contemptuous sniff, as if he would intimate that *their* presence was not to deter him from the pursuit. Down he came, keeping his eyes fixed on Afzul and Agha the whole time, warily placing one foot past another down the steep descent; so calm and so cruel, so majestic and so relentless, the brute seemed to be an avenging deity incarnate in tiger form.
>
> "Fire as he steps on the ledge," said Afzul in a hoarse whisper; "you will then have his breast broad towards you. I will aim between his eyes, if you do not turn him over."
>
> As the tiger, still keeping his eyes steadily fixed on those beneath, stretched out his forelegs and let himself down on the ledge. Three Shells gave a yell of terror, and threw himself down the rock, still clinging, however, his hands to the little platform, while he threw his legs wildly about in vain efforts to obtain a footing. At the same instant, Agha fired and struck the brute in centre of the chest. The tiger gave a yell of pain, and spat defiance at the aggressors below, but still he would not yield his prey. Fixing his claws firmly in the rock, he stretched down his neck, and in another instant the wretched usurer's head would have been in his mouth, when Afzul's bullet struck him straight in the forehead. With a howl that made all the woods resound, the tiger threw himself over the cliff, and both bodies fell with a heavy dash upon the stones below. "Back! back! to a tree! to a tree for the sake of Allah!" shouted Agha, as he dragged his young master from the spot where man and beast were tossing together in a double death agony. They saw the tiger roll three times over; once the mahajan's body was in his mouth, and the last time his claws were convulsively buried in the victims flesh; and then both were quiet and still almost before the two Muhammadans could set their minds to realise what had taken palce.
>
> "Shabash!" cried Afzul, advancing with reloaded rifle to the place where the tiger lay, "that is more than ever my father did, with all his exploits. A king among tigers, Agha—a very rajah, by all the Imaums. Eversley Sahib himself never shot a bigger."
>
> "A right good shot," said Agha, stirring the carcass with the barrel of his gun to see if any life remained in the brute. "I told you it would bring us good luck if we went out after that accursed *Kaffir. Chee-chee!*" (exclamation of disgust), "how the brute has mangled the mahajan; see how his head is chewed as soft as a rotten mangoe, and his bowels torn out. Saves the hangman some bother, however."
>
> "What is this?" said Afzul, taking up a thick bundle of papers and parchment. "The whole find to myself, and what is over to my mother-in-law! By the Prophet! it is the title-deeds of the Ghatghar property which that rascal of a rajah has pledged to Three Shells. These may be useful some day. If we take the trouble to hunt down criminals for the Sircar" (Government), "it cannot grudge us their spoils"
>
> "Certainly not," cried Agha, holding up the golden vase of Linga, which he had picked up a good deal batt red and dinted at the foot of the cliff; "and this shall be my portion. And I swear by the martyrs of Kerbela that I shall dedicate the whole value of this cup, except just so much as will pay for one drinking bout at Rutton Pol's to the use and service of the blessed Pir Murtaza Ali, by whose holy intercession these great mercies have been vouchsafed to us. Ameen! ameen! We must bring men to-morrow and get the skin taken off; and now let us make for home, for we may meet some more cats of the same litter that will not be easily tackled in the dark."
>
> Next day the tiger was flayed and the skin taken home to Walesbyganj, where it became a greater trophy in the eyes of the Subadar than even the sword which he wore in the Cabul war, or his Afghan medal; and the remains which the jackals had spared of Three Shells, the money-lender, were hustled out of the way with the point of a pole to wait for such funeral rites as wild beasts or the elements thought fit to confer upon him.

After this satisfactory termination of the demon of the play, it is not astonishing that the majority of the remainder of the characters settle down to a happy life in the City of Sunshine. Krishna will have nothing to do with the Linga shrine, nor will he join any of the Theist societies, preferring to lead a free intellectual life, apart from these petty instruments for administering to the ambition of individuals. Three Shells' destruction of his father's will secure him in the possession of the wealth of the priest; and add to this that he has found out how to love Chakwi, and it will be seen that Krishna has every reason to be happy. As for Radha, she lived delighted as the queen of Afzul's zenana, and her husband subsequently secured the Ghatgar estates, thanks to the title deeds which were found on Three Shells in the tiger's nullah. The Subadar and Agha relapsed into their former quiet ways of life, and the latter naturally held the tomb of the Pir Murtaza Ali Khan in profound admiration, and scorned the gods of the Hindoos. It was while Agha was in this frame of mind that an extraordinary miracle took place with the Linga. It suddenly disappeared, and Modhoo, the temple porter, affirmed that one night he had seen a surprising sight. Before the shrine stood the great god Siva, whom Modhoo knew by his tiger-skin raiment, holding a mighty club in his hand. He stretched out his club and struck the porter to the earth, and when he recovered both god and idol had disappeared. All the orthodox journals of Hindostan were delighted with the miracle, which many of the villagers of Dhupnagar were able to confirm with evidence of their own, founded chiefly on certain mysterious signs and wonders which had been manifested unto them.

> Some years after, a story got abroad in Dhupnagar regarding this miracle, which ought to be narrated here, but which never received any credit. Agha, the trooper, drinking at Rutton Pal's one evening with some discharged soldiers of his own faith who were journeying home to their villages, told his comrades of a trick which he had played upon the infidels of the place—might the wrath of Allah be made manifest upon them! He had, he alleged, disguised himself in a tiger skin and painted face, and entered the idol temple, knocked down the porter, and carried off the black stone to which the dogs did *puja* (worshipped) and had flung it into a deep pool in the Gungaputra. Rutton Pal overheard this, and told the townsmen; but they knew better. It was all Mussulman brag and lying. If ever there was an authenticated miracle on record, it was the disappearance of the Linga. And while the miracle was yet fresh more pilgrims came to Dhupnagar to see the spot than ever had been counted while the Linga was there; and Modhoo, the porter, got so many fees for telling the story and showing the place, that at times he has been known to manifest brief symptoms of cheerfulness and geniality,

The sketch we have given of the "City of Sunshine" and our extracts from it will have shown what kind of a book it is, and we daresay that the general opinion will be that, although it may have faults in style and construction, it is nevertheless an ingenious and able fiction. The principal fault in the book is the author's want of art. He has plenty of strength, and when plain downright writing is wanted he can do it; but where little delicate adjustments are required to make the different parts of his story fit, he frequently fails. His arrangement of his story is inartistic, as in each chapter he leaps to a different subject from the subject treated of in the chapter preceding. Thus, before the reader can get a clear account of the doings of Afzul, from the time he is arrested until his release, he must wade through half-a-dozen chapters about other people. The same remark applies to the adventures of Radha and Krishna, who are made to appear and reappear between different scenes in a manner that is slightly perplexing and disappointing. Perhaps Mr. Allardyce means, by conducting his heroes and heroines to the brink of a catastrophe, and there leaving them while he goes to look after somebody else, to do as Mr. Puff did when he struck a stage bell several times—namely, beget an awful attention in the audience. But when this device is tried too often it fails, and perhaps annoys, so that, when the chief aim of an author is to hold the attention of his readers, it is not worth resorting to. Again, Mr. Allardyce is inartistic in the way he has spun out his story. We hear too much of what the villagers thought and did, for scarcely an event occurs in the "City of Sunshine" without the set lot of village characters being dragged in to give their opinion upon it. The consequence is that long before the end of the novel we are tired of Dwarkanath, the schoolmaster, Shama Churn, the grainseller; Nitye, the village kobiraj or quack doctor; Prosunno, the lawyer; Protap, the accountant; Ram Lall, the oil seller; and Rutton Pal, the spirit seller. These people never meet but each to talk shop after the manner of his profession, and they are never brought together by the author without staving off some really interesting part of the story for another chapter or two. Mr. Allardyce is inartistic in the exaggerated picture he has drawn of the relations of Subadar and Agha. The Subadar and his henchman quarrel away merrily about trifles, the Khyberee being a cantankerous fellow; but whenever the Subadar wishes to terminate a discussion, he cries "Tenshun," and Agha at once claps his hands to his side and is mute—all which appears to us childishly improbable. Mr. Allardyce is not successful, either, in the sketches he has given of Muffington Prig, the Civilian, and Mr. Chunder Roy, the Baboo who has travelled to London and back. They are just the same kind of sketches that we have been accustomed for many years past to read about the same kind of people: not very original, shallow, revealing no depth of character, and depending for effect upon the introduction of funny descriptive proper names. Mr. Allardyce is certainly not artistic in his treatment of the episode of the robbery of the Baboo Kristo. When Three Shells takes the loan to the Baboo's house, the Baboo, who hates the money-lender too much to think of exchanging confidences with him, is made to tell Three Shells where he intends to hide the money. Not only this, but he actually tells the money-lender the name of the villager who had made a duplicate of the key of the safe! Of course, after this, Kristo is robbed; but how clumsy the incident is! There are several passages similar to this which show how fond Mr. Allardyce is of bringing about very important results by astonishingly simple means. When he makes Ramanath, the shrewd old Linga priest, trust Gangooly, the notoriously untrustworthy and chattering village headman, with the valuable packet which is fortuitously made, through Gangooly's necessities, to fall into the hands of Three Shells, he draws heavily on the credulity of his readers. Mr. Allardyce has also a knack of using strange words. He writes about being "faulted," about Siva's "bield," a word which no Bengalee could use and which no one but a thoroughgoing Scotchman could understand; about people making "lightly" of vows; he speaks of the camel's tail that bore the Holy Prophet, instead of the "tail of the camel," &c., he uses the word "even" in the sense of compare; makes natives play at pucheesa with cards, although that game cannot possibly be played with cards; and so on. These, however, are mere specks in comparison with the worth of the book as a whole, and we think we have said enough to show that, notwithstanding its defects, Mr. Allardyce's novel "The City of Sunshine," should be in the possession of every lover of good Anglo-Indian literature.

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* The *Fatah*, or "Opener," is the first sura of the Koran beginning, "Praise to God, the Lord of creation, the All-merciful, the All-compassionate."

† The *silladars* are troopers who supply their own horses, and receive an allowance from Government for the maintenance of themselves and their charges.

* The Mussulman "*culpa mea*."

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BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 15th instant.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 9th March, drawing attention to the inconvenience caused to trade at Customs Bunder and the Apollo Warehouses by the Municipality having, since October last, blocked up the road between the Town Hall and the Dockyard by their drainage works, and he requests that a representation be made to the Municipality either to expedite the work, or to take measures to give better access to the Bunder and Warehouse.

Resolution.—The Traffic Manager's letter should be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner who should be asked when it is expected that the work will be completed, and who should be also asked to make some immediate arrangements for re-opening the road for traffic.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 6th March, forwarding an application from persons importing fowls at the Trust Bunders, for a reduction in the charge made for wharfage.

He does not recommend that any reduction be made.

Resolution.—The reduction cannot be granted.

Read letter from Deputy Conservator, dated 7th March, requesting permission to sell by public auction the right to remove sand from Back Bay.

Resolution.—The mode of selling sand at Back Bay by the cart load at present adopted should be continued.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Government Resolution No. 317, dated 6th March, 1877, sanctioning the lease to Hurjee Heerjee of an additional strip of land on Elphinstone Estate 1½ feet wide.

Government Resolution No. 326, dated 8th March, sanctioning the lease to Mr. Goolam Hoosein Ebramjee of the additional land on Elphinstone Estate referred to in Trustees' Resolution of 1st March 1877.

Letter from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 10th March, intimating the appointment of the Hon'ble Donald Graham to be a Trustee of the port of Bombay.

Memo. from the Chief Engineer, dated 7th March, intimating that he expects to have the extension of the permanent Grain Market completed before the 15th June, and that if the Trustees decide to erect the temporary jowlie sheds as well, he should have orders to commence them within a fortnight.

Note.—As the construction of jowlie sheds was only sanctioned because it was expected that the permanent extension of the Market could not be completed before the monsoon, it is now proposed to inform the Chief Engineer that the jowlie sheds need not be built.

Letter from Traffic Manager, dated 12th March, reporting that Mr. Dossabhoy Pestonjee Khumbatta has agreed to lease for 10 years the land on Mody Bay Estate occupied by him and to pay Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT WEEK TO 13TH MARCH.

25 Vessels piloted into Harbour.
15 " " out of "
2 " transported.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

At a regular sitting of the Court yesterday, the following cases were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

RE PRANJEEWANDASS HURJEEVUNDASS.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for a month's further time to file the schedule, as the insolvent was about to compromise with his creditors. A composition deed had been prepared and signed by 29 of the creditors.

The Official Assignee consented to the application.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application and moved that the petition be dismissed. Insolvent filed his petition, but had not yet filed his schedule, and having collected some of his outstandings since, had absconded from Bombay. There was at present a criminal charge pending against him. This was not a *bona fide* application, for the insolvent was keeping back his property and trying to force a compromise upon his creditors.

The Commissioner said the insolvent would fairly be taken by surprise if he dismissed the petition now. The matter was adjourned for a fortnight, and at the next sitting the insolvent was to appear in person to satisfy the Court that he did not intend to abscond from the jurisdiction. Any affidavit insolvent might file was to be served upon the opposing creditor on or before that day week.

RE HURRICHUND MAHADEO.

Mr. B. M. Wagle, for the insolvent, moved for an adjournment for four months.

Mr. Abbas moved that the petition be dismissed, as the insolvent had done nothing since the 17th January last.

The Commissioner said the insolvent has had enough time, but that he had been keeping out of the jurisdiction and had done nothing. The petition was therefore dismissed.

RE COVERJEE LUDHA.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of a creditor, said that, on the 17th January last, he obtained a rule *nisi* calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of the Court's order to file his schedule. He had been adjudicated an insolvent, but was keeping out of the jurisdiction. The rule *nisi* was served upon him personally at Damaun by Pestonjee Jamsetjee, an attorney's clerk. The learned counsel now applied that the rule be made absolute. The application was granted.

RE DEVICHUR SOORUTCHUR.

Mr. Kirkpatrick moved that the petition be dismissed for want of prosecution. The schedule was filed on the 30th August 1876, but nothing had been done since. The Commissioner dismissed the petition.

RE THUCKER PRAGJEE RUNSORD.

Mr. Hart, on behalf of Javervahoo, a creditor, applied that the case be transferred to the opposed list. The insolvent, who appeared in person, had no objection; and the case was accordingly transferred.

RE BHOYDAS GOVERDHUNDAS.

Mr. Kapadia moved for a month's extension of the time for the hearing, which expired yesterday. The application was not opposed and was granted.

RE RAMJEE WAGHOWJEE.

Mr. Dhurundur, for the insolvent, moved for a month's extension of the interim order granted to the insolvent, and for leave to serve notices and amend the schedule. The Commissioner granted the application: interim order extended until next Court day.

RE AGA MAHOMED HOOSEIN BABANEE.

Mr. F. B. Viccajee, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order as well as leave to amend the schedule.

Mr. Budroodin opposed the application. In the first place, the insolvent had not complied with the requirement of rule 14 of the Act, which says that an application for an interim order must be by petition. Besides the insolvent had left the jurisdiction for no less a period than seven years, by which time he thought the claims against him would be barred; and had now returned to Bombay to seek for a discharge, having ultimately found that he could not get rid of some of the claims.

After some discussion, the Commissioner said the application must be dismissed under rule 14 of the Act, which was imperative. On the merits also, his Lordship must dismiss it. It was perfectly monstrous that a man should incur debts in Bombay, runaway from the jurisdiction for seven years, and then return to apply to the Court for his discharge. The application was dismissed: the payment of the day's costs to be a condition precedent to a fresh application.

The Commissioner, referring to rule 14 of the Act, instructed the Clerk of the Court that in future all applications for interim orders, unless made by petition, were to be refused.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day, discharges were granted to several insolvents whose names and liabilities were as follow:—Eli Edward Maidment, a teacher, Rs. 1,521. Mohunna Zoota Sayesuttar, a contractor, Rs. 1,341. Chimajee Sonoojee Bhugbul, a labourer, Rs. 625. Rajunnu Sayanna, a clerk, Rs.1,989.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE GREAT DUKE'S EXPERIENCE OF RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

The newly-published volume of the Duke of Wellington's despatches contains a large amount of matter of peculiar interest at the present time. The volume is occupied with the year 1829-30—a period when England was as much vexed by Russian aggressions and Russian diplomacies as it is to-day. There is very much likeness in the troubles, too; though the method of dealing with them shows less similarity. Then, as now, a vast deal was heard of the Czar's sacred word, of his pledged honour, and so forth. But in those days an English Minister made no difficulty in giving to protestations of that kind their true value. Thus, when in August 1829 the Russian plenipotentiaries called on the Duke of Wellington to notify an extension of the blockade of the Dardanelles to the bay of Enos, the Duke remonstrated against the execution of the project; informing them that such a blockade would be perfectly understood in this country as indicating a design to carry on operations in the plains of Adrianople. What followed is particularly worthy of attention just now. The Duke says:—

> These observations drew from Prince Lieven the usual reproaches of a want of confidence in the honour of the Emperor. To which I answered, that I did not sit there to manifest confidence in his Sovereign or in any Sovereign, but to watch over the interests of this country for the preservation of which I was held severely responsible.

Every Englishman will feel that that was a just, a necessary, and a manly answer; and when a few weeks since Prince Gortschakoff made "the usual reproaches of a want of confidence in the honour of the Emperor it is a pity that a similar reply was not recorded.

Elsewhere we find another passage very much to the purpose. In a memorandum on Eastern affairs addressed to Lord Aberdeen the Great Duke says:—

> We are now to remove the doubts of the Porte of the sincerity of his Imperial Majesty's wishes for peace, and to convince the Porte of the moderation of his demands, and of the expediency of complying with them. The difficulty of this question has always consisted in its having been made a personal one. We are told that the Emperor of Russia is a highly honourable individual. He says that he wishes for peace; and we must not only give credit to his assertions, but we must urge the Porte to give credit to them. I put the honour of the individual out of the question, and I look at the case only as it relates to the powerful monarch of a great empire. When such a one wishes for peace, and is desirous that other Powers should make known his wishes to his enemy, he explains himself to them frankly; and he commits no act which can render the negotiation of a treaty of peace more difficult.

In another place the Duke says, "I confess it makes me sick when I hear of the Emperor's desire for peace. If he desires peace, why does he not make it? . . . He is looking to conquest; and the plunder of Constantinople, if nothing else, would satisfy more than one starving claimant, besides what it would give to the public treasury."

As to the general question, we call the attention of all who have any influence in the conduct of affairs to the following observations: they are included in a draft of a letter (by Lord Ellenborough) to be communicated to Count Nesselrode.

> Whether it might be possible to introduce into the countries now subject to the Ottoman rule a government securing good and equal laws to the various population of that empire, differing in race, in manners, in language, and in religion, is a question upon which philosophers may descant, but which statesmen are forbidden to entertain. they look not only to the end, but to the means by which that end is to be accomplished. They view everything as it is connected with the general interests, and they cannot in the perhaps delusive hope of future and distant benefit to a particular people consent to dissolve the bonds which hold all Europe together, to revive the spirit of revolution, and to excite the most destructive passions of mankind.
>
> The Ottoman Empire stands, not for the benefit of the Turks, but of Christian Europe; not to preserve Mahomedans in power, but to save Christians from a war of which neither the object could be defined, nor the extent nor the duration calculated.
>
> United under one energetic Government, the Ottoman dominions in Europe, embracing as they do countries once populous and productive, still fertile, inhabited by a warlike peasantry, possessing many natural lines of defence, and in their ports upon more than one sea extensive means of aggression, might become at no remote period the stronghold of a new military State, of which it would be impossible to foresee the policy or to estimate the influence. Divided among the Great Powers (if indeed such division could be acquiesced in by all and in the interchanges of territory it would necessitate did not lead to a degree of popular dissatisfaction and of international jealousy which would interrupt the work of division by war), those dominions would still, in the hands of the partitionary States, introduce new combinations of interest, and altogether disturb the balance upon which the peace of Europe now rests, without affording any security for the substitution of a system equally conducive to the general welfare of nations and to their repose.

MR. JOHN OXENFORD.

(*Times.*)

Mr. John Oxenford died on Wednesday morning, at his residence in Trinity-square. He had suffered nearly two years from severe bronchitis, and more than once very slight hopes were entertained of his recovery. Nevertheless, he rallied from time to time, could see and converse cheerfully with his intimate friends, and the chance of his ultimate cure was by no means thought improbable. When least expected, however, he died—calmly, without pain, and retaining his faculties to the last. The immediate cause of his death was heart disease.

For 30 years and more John Oxenford has been a conspicuous figure in the literary world. Though chiefly, if not exclusively, known to outsiders as a dramatist and dramatic critic, he was recognised by competent to judge as one of the ripest and most variously endowed scholars of our time. Born at Camberwell on the 12th of August, 1812, though brought up for the legal calling, he early in life took to literature as a favourite pursuit, caring little for a profession in which, with his remarkable intellectual powers, he might have earned brilliant success. But Oxenford was instinctively a lover of books—a devourer of books would be the more emphatic and truer expression. Considering his extraordinary attainments it seems incredible that he should have been almost self-taught Such, however, is the fact. He acquired Greek, Latin, and the principal modern languages entirely without aid; and in addition to this, made himself, though only an amateur in mathematics able to discuss problems and theorems with any professed master of that difficult study. To this, perhaps, he was in a great measure indebted for the power of concentration which was one of his strongest points. His summary of the plot of a new piece, for example, after only once witnessing the performance, was frequently a masterpiece of clearness and condensation. Everything necessary to inform the reader was there, what was superfluous to the understanding of the plot being discarded: so that one could see the main purport of the drama as clearly as one could see one's own face in a looking-glass. Judge from this point of view, a collection of Mr. Oxenford's analysis of plots, separated from his always kindly, sometimes too kindly, criticism, would be a precious acquisition to our dramatic literature. Some people may ask, "Why, with all his experience, learning, and varied acquirements, has such a man left no great work to perpetuate his name?" The question can only be answered in one way. Mr. Oxenford was so absorbed in the search of fresh knowledge on all subjects that he spent much of his leisure in reading which he might have more profitably occupied in writing. He must have been instinctively a critic. When a new book on any philosophical theme came under his notice, he would read, digest it, and in a luminous essay, partly descriptive, partly critical, tell those all about it who may not have had time at disposal, or the same irrepressible inclination to research. In spite of this, Mr. Oxenford was not merely a scholar, but an original thinker; and had it pleased him to write a book in which the rich produce of his studies should be condensed into an accessible form and the light of his far-seeing intellect illumine the whole, we should have gained an invaluable addition to our philosophic literature. But it was a fault with him that at no sooner had he read one book than he began another, using it to the same purport, so that he never felt disposed to let the world become acquainted with himself and his ability to frame a philosophy of his own. As an appreciator of others, however, and as a quick discoverer of anything new, likely to exercise a future influence on thought, he had few equals. An instance of this may be cited in his early appreciation of Schopenhauer, the long despised and rejected of modern German thinkers. After reading Schopenhauer's collection of essays entitled "Parerga und Paralipomena," some quarter of a century ago, Oxenford contributed an article, "Iconoclasm in Phylosophy" to the *Westminster Review*, which immediately attracted attention in Schopenhauer's own country. Dr. Francis Hueffer, in an article, "Arthur Schopenhauer," which appeared last December in the *Fortnightly Review*, speaks of the neglect of the philosopher for nearly 20 years, until he suddenly rose into fame and achieved success. These are the words of Dr. Hueffer (himself a German):—

"This success came at last, and from a quarter where it had been least expected, though, perhaps, most coveted. This quarter was England. . . . The attention thus created" (by the "Parerga und Paralipomena") "would most likely soon have subsided had it not been for a foreign voice, suddenly and loudly raised in testimony of the neglected philosopher's merits. It soon appeared that the author was Mr. John Oxenford, the well-known dramatist, critic, and scholar. The article is masterly in all respects. . . . It may be called without exaggeration the foundation of Schopenhauer's fame both in his own and other countries, for now suddenly the prophet was acknowledged by his people; the journals began to teem with his praise," &c.

But apart from German philosophy and metaphysics, Oxenford was a rare scholar. In Spanish he was as efficient as in German, and this is proved by his translation of Calderon's "Vida es Sueno" ("Life is a Dream"), published more than 30 years ago, about which Mr. G. H. Lewes, in his book on the Spanish Drama ("Lope de Vega and Calderon") says,—"So admirably translated by John Oxenford that, in availing myself of his version, I feel that Calderon suffers no greater injustice than that which a poet must always suffer in translation." In Italian, moreover, Mr. Oxenford showed his proficiency by a translation (unfinished and therefore unpublished) of Boyardo's "Orlando Innamorato." With regard to his intimate conversance with French literature it may suffice to point to his translation of Moliere's *Tartuffe*. From his favourite German he made admirable translations of Goethe's "Autobiography" and "Die Wahlverwandschaften" ("the Affinities"), besides "Epigrams from Venice," and other things.

An enumeration of the pieces, in all forms, written by Oxenford for the stage would take up more space than we can afford. The first was a farce called *My Fellow Clerk*, written as far back as 1835. Enough that he who could criticize could write himself and afford to be criticized in turn. Mr. Oxenford also supplied musical composers with librettos for operas, among which may be mentioned *Robin Hood* and *Helvellyn* (Macfarren), and the *Lily of Killarney* (Benedict). Cantatas, too, like the translation of Burger's *Leonore* (Macfarren), with others, came readily from his always fluent pen. That he was a genuine humourist would be proved alone by his farces, *Dearest Elizabeth*, and *Twice Killed*, the last of which has not only been translated for the German stage, but also for the French Opera Comique, where it served as a libretto for Grisar's opera, *Bon soir Monsieur Pantalon*. He was, moreover, a true poet, as may be seen in his numberless songs, some of which are among the purest lyrics we possess.

In private life John Oxenford was universally admired for his wit, his humour, and his conversational powers. He possessed the rare faculty of ingratiating himself with all comers. He will be missed, and, indeed, has for some time been missed, in certain circles where his advent was always a pleasure and his departure a pain. His death will be heard of with general sorrow and his memory be cherished for years to come. About his long connexion with *The Times*, the services he was able to render through its columns to the art he always loved, it does not become us to speak.

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THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms a quantity of Grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c. &c.

5 Bales grey shirtings.
11 Cases colored prints.
3 " colored handkerchiefs.
2 " white long cloths, 41 by 27 yards.
Few bags of best Peruvian Guano.
20 bales Hessian cloth to close an account.
Few dozens of best Portwine and Claret for sale.
1 Piano by John Broadwood and Sons.

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TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant at 1 P. M., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their room as follows:—

A collection of fancy goods consisting of M.-O.'-P. articles and scent bottles, imitation flowers under glass domes, samples of glassware, courier and Lady's hand bags, table and dessert, knives and forks, scent bottles, spring, toys, violins, bronzes, musical boxes, harmoniflutes, &c., &c.

A quantity of grey piece goods, dhoty, jacconets, &c.

An invoice of fresh oilman stores consisting of strawberry, raspberry, black rep apple, cranberry, roosberry, jams, orange and orange rhubarb, marmalade, mock turtle soup, ox tail, Oxford sausages, bacon, sardin, lobster, pickles, &c.

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AUCTION SALE of Cawnpore Grain at G. I. P. Railway Station Bore Bunder.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place—

99 bags Cawnpore grain in good condition.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant at 1 P. M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms, comprising grey, colored and other piece goods, &c., &c.

An Invoice of 5 cases of oilmanstores by John Moir consisting all sorts of jams and jelly, marmalade, soup, salmon, sausages, skoaky bacon, pickles, &c. &c.

About 6 dozen brass chest drawer and padlocks very curiously made.

At 1 P. M.

A very powerful grey Australian mare.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, a large open carriage, a pair of Australian horses, (one horse a charger) harness, &c., at No. 6 Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the handsome household furniture, carriage, horses, &c., the property of an officer breaking up his establishment.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable English Walnutwood & French polished household furniture, plated glass, & porcelain ware, if not previously disposed of by private contract, a handsome English built Dogcart by "Ness Brothers" of London, a thorough bred Arab horse 14-2 high, a set of English harness nearly new, &c., at Bandora Hill, opposite the Portuguese Chapel.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the valuable and handsome house hold furniture &c., the property of S. A. Duigan, Esq., the same comprises, a handsome set of straw stem glassware, handsome dinner and breakfast services, best platedware, such as teaset, butter pot, bottle stands, bread basket, toast rack, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome seasoned blackwood French polished furniture, such as round dining table for 8 persons, sets of camp tables in 2 pieces, handsome sidebard, ma et pattern dining room chairs, whatnots, screens, elegantly carved circular, pier, and card tables, English pattern easy and drawing chairs, reclining sofas, all covered with rich cretonnes, bookstands, rich table ornaments, firstrate engravings a handsome plated 3-light argand lamp, Bengal cots, cleopatra couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes presses, wardrobes, verand chairs, hatstand, large brthing tubs, dispense articles, cooking utensils, engineering and miscellaneous books, &c.

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Set of English brass mounted single harness, hunting saddles, &c.

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AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome blackwood French polished household furniture, best plated rich glass and porcelainwares, a first-class sweet toned mahogany grand square piano by "Soundy and Co.," a first class full size English mahogany slate billiard table, by "Thurston and Co., London, a handsome English-built open carriage by "Robert Ness," a ditto Madras mail phaeton by "Simpson and Co.," &c., at No. 14, Victoria Road, Byculla.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, billiard table, carriages, &c., the property of the late Captain G. F. Henry.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from Saturday next.

AUCTION SALE of valuable collection, choice and rare plants, at Nepean Sea Road, No. 134, Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 6-3 A.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a valuable collection of choice and rare plants, belonging to Dr. H. Cook, M. D.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware. A handsome English built 4 seated brougham, a pair of handsome dark bay Australian horses, set of carriage harness, &c., at Paper Currency, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, brougham, horses, &c. the property of Dr. G. W. Cline.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd March 1877.

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2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF COTTON.

THIS-DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 10 a. m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mazagon Darookhana, by order and in the Jutha of Dharsy Bhimjee, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser S. a Mooteechund Khimje:—

86 jotas and 29 camaras and Dhokras Cotton and 37 jota Jajis Cotton.

25 per cent. deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF PHILIPSONS PERFUMERY.

THIS-DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd March, at 8 p. m. Messrs. Crawford and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms an invoice of perfumery from Philipson and Co., comprising lavender water, vegetable extract, assorted perfumes, moieline, bears marrow, French curling cream, castor oil, macasar oil and glycerine, pomade, philcome odonote vegetable, camphorated and coral dentifice, powder substitee, pearl powder, pestachio nut powder, bloom of rose, shaving soap, brown Windsor, sun flower, honey, almond, glycerine and elder flower soap, &c.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 26th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

20 bales grey shirtings 6 and 6½ lbs.
5 " 11 lb. 54 inches.
15 cases orange and green cambrics 28 yards.
5 " white figures 24 yards.
10 " T red garments 28 yards.
7 " imitation T red stripes 30 yards.
3 " T red scarfs.

The remainder of an invoice of clocks, &c., comprising lever eight day clocks, silver dupleix, and Geneva watches and small musical boxes.

10 crates earthenware comprising breakfast and tea cups and saucers, table plates, rice dishes, bowls, &c.

10 cases ½ and 1 inch chimneys.

SALE of landed properties in Cavel opposite the Free General Assembly Institution, Agiary Lane.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will on TUESDAY the 27th instant sell by Public Auction at 4 P. M. the undermentioned landed properties belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Celestino Salvador Musquitto.

Lot No. 1.

A piece of fazundaree ground with dwelling house, standing thereon, assessed under No 44, and situate in Jerbhat in Cavel.

Lot No 2.

A piece of fazundaree ground with dwelling house standing thereon assessed under No 40, and situate in Jerbhat in Cavel.

Lot No 3

A piece of fazundaree ground with dwelling-house standing thereon situate in Jerbhat in Cavel.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of fresh oilmanstores from the celebrated Surveyors Crosse and Blackwell just landed ex s. s. Severn.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 28th March at 8 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of fresh oilmanstores comprising assorted pickles and tartfruits, mushrooms and walnut catsup, Harveysauce, raspberry vinegar, assorted essence, salad oil, assorted jams, marmalade, vegetables, potted meats, red herrings, Yarmouth bloaters fresh herrings, Jordon almonds, soups currants, muscatel raisins, herrings a la sardines, Blackwell whitebait, asparagus, blackmushrooms, Oxford and Bologna sausages, crystalized and candied peels, fruits in syrup, Uritshire and Irish bacon Cheddar and Berkley cheese, white wine and malt vinegar, Durham mustard, tapiaco, Worcestershire sauce, &c.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE & NICELY SITUATED BUNGALOW OR DHURUMSALLA, at Mahaluxmee or Warden Road, and also very valuable furniture in the said Bungalow.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will on THURSDAY, the 5th day of April next, at 4 P. M, on the premises sell the following land and premises by consent of the mortgagees and by order of the mortgagors, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house or Dhurumsalla, stable and cookroom standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Breach Candy or Mahluxmee, on the north side of the Warden Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2157 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded, on the east by the channel belonging to Dhakjee Dadajee and by a public passage, on the west by the vacant ground belonging to the Temple of Dhakjee Dadajee, on the north by the property belonging to the family of the Late Purbhoo, Bhasker Soondejee, and on the south by the vacant ground of Dhakjee Dadajee's Temple and the said Warden Road, and which said premises are now assessed under No. 66.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will also sell by order of the owner the valuable furniture contained in the said Bungalow.

Further particulars will appear hereafter and the property on view from the 1st April.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd March 1877.

INSURANCE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION
OF
MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.
Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

P. VUCCINO & Co., PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, 15, Meadow Street, Bombay, are prepared to execute PORTRAITS in Carte de Visite, Cabinet and other Sizes.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
Inspection of the Portraits taken by them in Bombay is respectfully solicited.
GREAT REDUCTION OF RATES.

STARTLING NEWS.
THE INSTALMENT SYSTEM IS NOW INTRODUCED IN THE BOMBAY OFFICE OF
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
FOR THE SALE OF THEIR CELEBRATED LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTION.

Received the very Highest award at the centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. | Are unsurpassed in excellence of finish, and are so durable that they last a life-time. Are so light and simple that a child can easily work them. | Are acknowledged by every one as incomparably the best for every class of Sewing, Braiding, Hemming, Gathering, Tucking, Cording, Quilting, &c.

PRICED AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.
INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN GRATIS
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NEW SELF-REGISTERING FIELD GLASSES,
AS ADOPTED BY THE GERMAN AND FRENCH ARMIES.

THESE newly invented Instruments are made of the finest lenses, and being very powerful, afford a clear and distinct view.

They are focused by means of a hand-screw, which at the same time points to a number indicating the power of the focus. Once properly adjusted, they do not require further touchings thus possessing a vast advantage over ordinary Glasses which require focusing every time they are needed for use.

PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS AND CO. having made special arrangements with some of the first manufacturing Houses in London and the Continent, are now in a position to meet the wants of the public in this line.

They have on view, without exception, the LARGEST, FINEST and MOST COMPLETE STOCK in Bombay, of best Pebble Spectacles and Eye-glasses which they can offer at moderate rates.

Best Brazilian Pebble Spectacles (Convex and Concave) in Gold, Silver and Steel Frames.
Do. Do. Do. Double Eye-glasses (Convex and Concave) in Do. Do
Ladies' Folding Reading Glasses.
Billiard and Shooting Spectacles.
Eye Preservers of every description.
Goggles, Stirrup-Shaped Double Glasses.
Magnifying Glasses, &c., &c.

Also,

An entirely NEW COLLECTION of CHRONOGRAPHS and RACING WATCHES for the COMING SEASON.

Out-station Orders to be accompanied by Remittances or reference in Bombay.

C. MARCKS AND CO.
5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CO.,
6, HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.
FRENCH HOUSE.

DRESS-MAKERS,
MILLINERS,
HABERDASHERS,
GLOVERS,
&c., &c.

HAUTES NOUVEAUTES.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CO.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
NO. 23, RAMPART ROW.

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following "SPECIAL WATCHES," which they can strongly recommend, and of which they receive "FRESH SUPPLIES" monthly.

THE 50 RS. WATCH,

in crystal case, half hunting and hunting cases.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. have received a "GOLD MEDAL" for the excellence of the Watch at the Broach Exhibition, and numerous recommendations from purchasers of the same (which can be forwarded if required.) Two years' guarantee given.

P.S.—Messrs. F., L. & Co. wil be glad to engrave any purchaser's initials on the Watch if required, gratist

THE 40 RS. RAILWAY WATCH,

a crystal face Patent Lever Watch, in strong brass case, large figures and hands.
Specially recommended for rough usage or a district life. Two years' guarantee given.

THE 25 RS. SILVER WATCH,

a very good common crystal face Watch, which, though cheap, is a really serviceable one, and can be guaranteed to give satisfaction. One year's guarantee given.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Among their very great variety of Clocks and Time-pieces, Messrs. F., L.& Co., can greatly recommend their
"85 RS. PALANQUIN TIME-PIECE" WITH ALARUM,
AND
A ROUND BRASS TIME-PIECE, Rs. 40.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold Gilt Furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

BEDSTEAD.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies; Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs, Wooden and Zinc; Heat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key; Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Boxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

SURAT WORK BOXES.

In Ivory, Sandalwood, and Ebonywood; China Work Boxes; China Tea and Coffee Boxes; Card Boxes and Plates of sizes.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames; Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood; Rocking Horses of all sizes.

LAMPS.

Carriage and Buggy Lamps; Carriages and Buggy Whips; Police Hand Lanterns; Round Hanging Globes, plain or flowered with gold gilt, &c. Argand Hanging Lamps, by Tucker, from one to twelve lights; Chandeliers from four to eighteen lights.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, white and gold; Breakfast Sets; Washhand Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, wine and Beer Jugs, &c.

FURNITURE.

Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every colour and description; Carpets in Piles, Borders, and in pieces of sizes; Air Pillows and Mattrasses; Feather Pillows; Mattrasses (Cotton, Coir, or Horse-hair, made to sizes, Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaux) Overland Chairs, &c.

Jemsedjee Nowrojee further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertake to repair, re-line, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with througout this Presidency, and his having supplied from his establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Helkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar, and many other Native Chiefs, induces him to hope for a continuance of public support.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.

A quick and certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
ERUPTIONS,
and all kinds of diseases arising from impure blood and humor
IT CANNOT FAIL
To effect a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS,
GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for a diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Diziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

THEY ARE EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

We warn the public against dangerous compositions made in imitation of the above Preparations and supplied from England and the Continent to the Indian bazaars.

Avoid imposition and exorbitant prices by applying to General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay; Messrs. F. W. HEILGERS & Co., Calcutta;
Sub-Agents—ESUFALLY HIPTULLA, No. 39, Pir Mark near Juma Musjid, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL ...... "	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... "	8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... "	2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin...... "	4,271,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL......Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, "	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... "	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... "	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...... "	2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

CONSULTING ACTUARY.
J. Hill Williams, Esq., President Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and Ireland.

NEW AND IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES.
POLICY-HOLDERS CAN VOTE AT MEETINGS.
AMALGAMATION OR TRANSFER OF BUSINESS *PROHIBITED AND IMPOSSIBLE.*

[*These essential features are not granted by any other Company, and they establish the existence of complete security to those Assured in the "Oriental."*]

No Entire Forfeiture of Policies.

Promissory Notes or Paid-up Policies Issued.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

Entire Direction in India.

Funds Invested in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

Eighty per cent. of the Premiums are invested in trust for Policy-holders.

The Ratio of Expenses in 2 years, is less than English Companies of 10 years' standing.

The Increase in the Accumulated Fund during last year is about 100 per cent.

Annual Reports, Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, Applications for Shares, and Agencies may be obtained from any of the Agents or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,255.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874 has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for	1852	£ 76,925
Do.	1862	£300,690
Do.	1872	£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; Coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds....£1,853,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, Dec. 1876.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Directors have the pleasure to announce that after due consideration, they have resolved to reduce considerably the Rates of Premium for India, both Civil and Military. The Directors, therefore, now invite special attention to the New Rates of the LONDON AND LANCASHIRE.

NOTE.

NEW TABLE OF RATES *for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.*

With Profits.		Without Profits.	
Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.
	Rs. as. p.		Rs. as.
20	27 10 8	20	24 15 8
25	29 0 4	25	26 3 4
30	31 0 8	30	28 1 0
35	34 5 8	35	31 1 0
40	39 3 4	40	35 7 4
45	45 4 4	45	40 15 4
50	52 11 4	50	47 11 4
55	63 11 4	55	57 10 8

*** The next distribution of profits will be made at the close of 1877.

Premiums can be payable Half-yearly or Quarterly at the option of the Assured. Rates for ages not stated in the above can be obtained on application to the Undersigned by stating age next birthday.

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured arrives at Suez.

Proposal Forms, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

30, Meadow Street.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

NEW INDIAN BUSINESS OF THE "POSITIVE"
FROM JANUARY TO OCTOBER 1876.

Proposals Received...	251	Rs. 14,79,500	0	0
Policies Issued	215	10,54,500	0	0
New Current Annual Premium Income...		43,084	13	8
Proposals Declined...	33	2,49,500	0	0

or 16.8 per cent. of Proposals received.

The amount of Policies issued in India during the ten months of 1876, namely, Rs. 10,54,500, being at an issue rate of Rs. 12,65,400 per annum, is about 50 per cent. in excess of the average new Indian business secured by one of the largest Life Offices, established now for nearly half a century.

Progress of the INDIAN LIFE FUNDS (of Government Paper) in the hands of the Official Trustees to meet claims.

Held by Official Trustees on 31st December	1873 ...	Rs. 78,968	9	6
Do.	Do.	1874 ...	2,00,752	6	4
Do.	Do,	1875 ...*	3,38,350	5	3

* Accumulated Indian Life Fund in Government Paper on 31st December 1875, after meeting all claims.

The Guarantee Fund in London of £50,000 Consols is also available for claims in this country.

Proposal Papers, Tables of Rates, and all information, can be obtained on application to

ALFRED L. GILLAM,
Agent.

4, Hornby Row, Bombay.

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